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The New-York Times.

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TRUNK LINES AND LAND GRANT

BALTIMORE.

We desire to invite the attention of careful and conservative investors to a few facts of vital importance to them in making their investments. The Central Government has long been looked to be a borrower of money, and, on the contrary, for a long time has been buying and canceling its bonds. Recently the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the regular monthly purchases of Government obligations, locked up $10,000,000 of 5-20 Bonds. Under these circumstances investors have been compelled to look elsewhere for a profitable investment of their capital, and the first mortgage bonds of Railroads [illegible] are now the favorite security. The purchases by the Treasury have advanced the Government bonds to a point where they pay a comparatively low rate of interest. The greatest [illegible] in American railways can be found in the bonds of those roads known as Trunk Lines, which control the thread of through and local traffic. The great advantage of the leading trunk lines of railroads of this country form a striking illustration of the above fact, as will appear in the following statement of their earnings for 1870:

New-York Central	$23,102,219
Erie	16,179,561
Pennsylvania Central	17,231,707
Baltimore and Ohio	8,971,127
Lake Shore	12,497,749
Ohio and Mississippi	3,132,157
Toledo and Wabash	4,544,050
Hannibal and St. Joseph	3,240,324
Union Pacific	7,253,277
Central Pacific	7,230,710
Total for ten roads	$105,382,880

The St. Joseph and Denver City Road is already constructed from St. Joseph to Marysville, Kansas, thence for into Nebraska, and is being rapidly constructed to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road. The St. Joseph and Denver City Road will shorten the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific about 300 to 700 miles, according to the different points named above. The ten leading trunk lines of road mentioned in the preceding table comprise but a portion of the railroads that will constitute in the passenger and freight traffic of the St. Joseph and Denver City Road, which is destined to become the near short line between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and which must draw liberally in the shortest [illegible] represented by the grand total of $105,382,880, gross earnings of the ten leading trunk lines in the above statement. This of itself is a sufficient security for the payment of the interest and principal of the 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund land grant bonds of the Company, Western Division, now on the market.

But as a great additional security, the Company has a United States land grant of 1,600,000 acres of the richest agricultural lands in the West. In previous communications to the public we have taken occasion to advert to the great value of land grants to railroad companies, and will now only mention the fact that the land grant of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company is worth over $16,000,000 at the present price of the lands of the Illinois Central Company. The lands cannot be sold for less than $5 per acre, and the proceeds of the same are applied to the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the bonded debt of the Company. This loan was originally for $5,000,000, but has been largely refunded by sales to investors, including many shrewd business men who know and appreciate bonds which combine liberal income with great security.

The bonds are for the present offered at 97½ and accrued interest, and we have no hesitancy in recommending them as an investment securely guarded, both as to interest and principal. Parties desiring to participate in the division of the remaining balance of the loan are requested to make early application, in view of the possibility of an advance in the price of the bonds. The bonds of the Eastern Division of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company were originally marketed by our firm at 97½, and are now current in the market at 102. We continue to deal in these bonds the same as Government bonds and other securities. Investors will find this a good opportunity to convert their Government and other high-priced bonds, with the advantage of a higher rate of interest and perfect security. Maps, pamphlets, and full information in regard to the Company can be had on application.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

A TAMMANY TRIUMPH.

Victory of the Ring Over the Honest Democrats.

Their Opponents Virtually Ignored in the Convention.

The Favored Tammany Ticket of Last Year Nominated.

Mr. Nelson, Secretary of State, Declines to Run.

What is Left for Decent Democrats to Do.

ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

Complete Success of the Tammany Party —Contemptuous Treatment Accorded to the Reformers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5.—The Democratic Convention finished its labors today, by renominating the State ticket of last year, with the exception of Mr. NELSON, Secretary of State, who declined to run again. This is the third time this ticket has been nominated, and illustrates the old Democratic doctrine of rotation in office. It is also worthy of note that all these men were originally nominated by Tammany Hall, and are perfectly satisfactory to them at the present time. A specious attempt was made at the opening of the Convention to smooth over the action of yesterday in ignoring the existence of an anti-Tammany delegation. On motion of Mr. KERNAN, and after only a slight opposition from the adherents of Tammany, for "Bess" Tweed had been consulted and assented to the farce, three members of the delegation were accorded the privilege of addressing the Convention and presenting their claims to seats therein. The addresses were delivered, including a letter from CHAS. O'CONOR, and if they had any object or point whatever, it was to show the right of the delegation to seats in the Convention, and the danger to the Democratic Party of refusing any representation to the great body of honest Democrats of New-York, who had been made the victims of Tammany plunder and misrule. Mr. LAWRENCE, in his speech showed conclusively that the Anti-Tammany delegation represented the only Democracy in New-York which it would be creditable to a Democratic Convention to recognize; that it was a legitimate delegation, and regularly elected according to the call of the State Committee, and that it demanded and expected to be permitted to take seats in the Convention. Yet, strange to say, after the speeches were all through, and the delegation had vindicated its legitimacy and regularity, SAMUEL TILDEN announced that he supposed the "object" which the opponents of Tammany "desired" had been gained, and he moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a State ticket. No opportunity was given for the Convention to vote on the claims of the delegation to seats or to take the sense of the Convention in any way upon the right of Tammany Hall with all its frauds to still continue the sole representative of the Democracy of New-York City. No recognition whatever was given to their opponents, and they have not now any more than they had yesterday any status as delegates or representatives of their party as a delegation. They go home utterly ignored by the Convention. Mr. TILDEN's action can only be interpreted on the theory that he knew he could not induce the Convention to reverse its action of yesterday, and therefore deemed it imprudent to make the attempt. Whether the delegation will be satisfied with the small privilege accorded to them of making three fifteen minute speeches, remains to be seen. But there is no disguising the fact that the Convention from beginning to end has been under the control of Tammany, and has persistently snubbed every Democrat in New-York not in that organization. As further and conclusive evidence of this fact, it should be noted that when Mr. TILDEN told the Convention that he should go back to New-York and work and vote against every local candidate nominated by Tammany Hall, he was greeted with a storm of hisses, accompanied by very feeble applause. There is no disguising the fact that the rural Democracy of the State are still as ever the willing slaves of Tammany Hall, and it only remains, in the words of a Rochester morning paper, for the people to overthrow the party that refuses to throw overboard the Ring.

Regular Report of the Proceedings.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5.—The Convention was called to order at 11 A. M. Mr. CASSIDY, of Albany said: I have got a resolution calculated to remove an objection concerning the organization of the party in New-York, and will read it. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter no delegate shall be received from the City of New-York as a member of the State Convention, unless he shall have been elected by an Assembly District Convention, as delegate are now chosen in the several counties of the State, and that he shall present a certificate of election from the convention of said Assembly District, so that each Assembly district shall have an equal and proportionated vote in the Democratic votes thereof. Without the call of any central or county authority, which shall be omitted to be issued, and have relations only with the State Convention; and that the organization and proceedings of State Conventions each district shall be separately called and each delegate shall individually cast its vote.

Mr. MURRAY, of Chautauqua, moved to strike out the word "City," and insert instead the word State, so as to put the Democracy of the State on an equal footing with that of the City. Mr. FAULKNER, of Livingston, looked upon the amendment as substantially disorganizing all existing organizations in the State. Further discussion was had as to the effect of the resolution. JARVIS LORD, of Monroe, opposed the proposition of Mr. MURRAY. He said the organizations in the country were now perfect and needed no changes, but so far as the City of New-York was concerned the resolution ought to have been adopted forty years ago. The amendment of Mr. MURRAY to extend the provision throughout the State was negatived, by a vote of 69 to 18. Mr. GREEN, of Onondaga, moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the resolution, as offered by Mr. CASSIDY, was adopted.

Mr. CASSIDY offered a resolution to allow Mr. OTTENDORFER and two other members of the Reform delegation to be heard, each fifteen minutes, in behalf of their claims to seats on this floor. He said these gentlemen had come here, and they had been unable to obtain a hearing, here or anywhere else. He (Mr. KERNAN) was in favor of giving them a hearing. It will satisfy them, and will satisfy many others, and can do no harm. Mr. DELAMARTY, of Albany, insisted that the question of representation from New-York was settled yesterday, and he did not think it proper or in order to reopen the question now in this manner. Mr. KERNAN said that this was simply a proposition to hear these men. This is a Democratic Convention, and Democrats have the right to be heard in it. Mr. WEST stated he was a member of the Committee on Contested Seats, and he knew these gentlemen were heard before that Committee, but it was the opinion of the Committee that they could not take into consideration their claims. He was, however, in favor of giving them a hearing.

The Louis MORRISON also favored the proposition to give these gentlemen a hearing. Mr. DELAMATER, of Albany, again insisted that this question had been settled. The Tammany delegation had voluntarily withdrawn, and gone home, and now an attempt is made to agitate a reopening of the question on the Convention. It was not fair nor just. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Erie, stated the action yesterday, and said he held that no man would come in here for us to affiliate with and then accept charges of corruption. He could not affiliate with any of these men. These men came here, but on declaring the status of the question of their admission, they withdrew, or rather abstained from taking seats, and what has been done concerning others compliments from New-York? Why, you have not even tendered them the courtesy of being heard. Mr. DELAMATER, with a view to letting the debate go on, withdrew his motion to lay on the table. FRANCIS SPENCER, of Tompkins, rose to a point of order, that the resolution was out of order, as the question was decided yesterday. The Chair overruled the point of order. Miscellaneous business being now in order, Mr. KERNAN insisted that the question of hearing these gentlemen to be heard was before the Committee on Contested Seats. Mr. SMITH M. WEED, of Clinton, was in favor of giving these gentlemen a hearing, because this Convention had given them no hearing whatever. They were stopped by the action of the Convention from being heard before the Committee, and this was the only way in which they could be heard. Mr. TILDEN took the floor, and said he would not dare go home unless he lifted his voice in favor of hearing this delegation. He charged that the action of the Convention yesterday was secretly suggested at midnight, and sprung upon the Convention. He had voted for the resolution of finding that it did not precludo him and others from doing justice to this delegation, and the time had now come to do it. He had spent the surest watches of last night to prevent these gentlemen from issuing an address stating their grievances. Mr. OTIS, delegate from Broome, moved the previous question. Mr. DANIEL KINGS, rose to speak. Mr. OTIS insisted upon his motion. The previous question was ordered, and the resolution was then adopted, there being only four or five votes in the negative. It was then agreed that the hearing be had now. Mr. OTTENDORFER was the first speaker.

SPEECH OF MR. OTTENDORFER.

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER then came upon the platform and said:

In the first place I wish to correct a statement by the gentleman from Kings County, (Mr. KINGS,) from whom it appears that he believes that our delegation is representative of the Democrats of the City of New-York of German descent. That is partially the case. The German Democratic Union organization of the City said, it is true, appointed a delegation to this Convention for the purpose of preventing the Democracy of the City of New-York from being misrepresented by Tammany Hall; but as soon as it was known that there was an organization outside of that, the German Democrats of the City expressed themselves satisfied with the representation they received in this union delegation, and they passed a resolution declaring that they considered themselves represented in this delegation, and requested that it be admitted to seats. It was not the purpose of any of our constituents representing the Democracy of the City of New-York outside of the Tammany Hall organization; it was not the purpose of our constituents, nor is it our purpose in seeking admission in this Convention, to assume to dictate to Tammany; neither was it our intention to exercise any undue influence on the considerations and resolutions of this Convention. Our sole and only purpose was to represent the Democracy of the City of New-York from which we come, as far as we had the right to be represented in the Convention by the representatives of the organization which is under the stigma of fraud and corruption at present, and thereby prevent the Convention from becoming identified with the crimes made and existing against Tammany Hall. That, gentlemen, was our exclusive purpose in coming here and claiming seats in this Convention; that purpose was partially secured by the withdrawal of the Tammany Hall representatives. But under the operation of the previous question it was then declared that after the withdrawal of the Tammany Hall representatives there were no representatives of the Democracy of the City of New-York; and on this resolution, gentlemen, you are exposed to the suspicion that you have declared that the Tammany Hall representatives cannot, under no circumstances, under the great indignation that there has been caused by the frauds in the City Government of New-York, be admitted; but that although you cannot admit them at present to seats in the Convention, you will be happy that these seats shall be kept free in order to allow their return, and that they may take their seats again as soon as the storm of indignation [illegible] shall have subsided. I believe that by this interpretation of the action of the Convention yesterday great injustice would be done to the majority of the members of this Convention nevertheless it is a fact that can not be denied that the action of the Convention yesterday will be interpreted in this way: not only by our opponents, but also to a great extent by the adherents of our party, and to prevent this misfortune was our purpose in requesting the gentlemen from Oneida, Mr. KERNAN, to give us an opportunity to appear before this Convention and state our case, the case of affairs in the City of New-York, and leave you in your wisdom to take such measures as would most unmistakably declare to the Democracy of the City of New-York that in the future, as in former times, you adhere to the principle that "honesty is the best policy." [Applause.] Under these circumstances, gentlemen, I will not allow yourselves, by any consideration of expediency, to depart from this principle. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Democratic State Convention, I appear before you today as a Democrat, and I claim to be a regular Democratic representative in the regular Democracy of the City of New-York. When we came here yesterday the names of the delegates who have called upon me to address you in their behalf were entered upon the list of delegates as one of the contesting delegations from the City and County of New-York. We took our position just outside the bar of your railing, expecting that an opportunity would be afforded to us, as to every other delegate from every other county in the State, at least to present his claims to this Convention, and to this Convention pass upon his rights. We were denied the exercise of that right, and I am frank to say to you that to this hall we are astonished, and even felt particularly aggrieved when we saw that the resolution by which it was sought to put us off, as we believe, from our rights, and put our constituents off from their rights, was offered by my friend, the delegate from Kings, who at one time most contended in favor of a contestant from another county that each and every delegate was entitled to a seat should have the right to be heard. We felt it all the more because my friend from Kings came, as he said last night in his speech to this Convention, from one of the strongholds of the Democracy, a county by which the County of New-York has always stood side by side, and certainly from that source and from that direction no Democrat of the City of New-York expected to be choked off or prevented from presenting his claims. We felt also that if we had an opportunity of consulting this Convention and stating facts aright that they could not fall into the error again into which they fell yesterday; and I am glad in coming here today that upon a full and fair statement of the case you have reversed your action and allowed us to be heard. Now, gentlemen, we claim, as I said at the outset, to be a regular Democratic delegation, representing the regular Democracy of the City of New-York, and I beg leave to present to your Chairman, and through him to this Convention, the credentials which show that we were duly and legally elected. It will not do to say at this time for persons to say that Tammany Hall is the regular Democratic organization of the City of New-York. It is true that in times past she has been the regular organization of regularity, but you cannot say that a General commands an army when his army has ran away from him, and you cannot say today that Tammany Hall is the regular Democratic Party, when the rank and file, as we believe and boldly assert, have left these men who have seized upon its machinery and have now control of it as our Generals and our leaders. Now, gentlemen, as I said before, we came up here expecting to have the opportunity of presenting our claims. The only delegation which appeared against us withdrew. It seemed to me, then, that we should receive our seats in this body, and we therefore claim them now. Tammany Hall withdrew. Why? Because it knew that its rank and file was not behind it; because it knew that the majority which it claimed it had cast in times past, and could cast again, it could not cast. The Democracy of the City of New-York are tired of being ruled by one clique and one or two men. They demand the same right that you in the rural districts demand of expressing their sentiments and electing their own delegates and their own men. Now these credentials show this: That, in accordance with the call of the State Committee we elected delegates at primary elections in every election district in the City and County of New-York to a general Committee, of which I, 170 members. That General Committee met and organized, and they chose for their chairman a man whose Democracy is as good and true as any man in the City of New-York—I mean Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] A committee was there appointed of one from each ward to confer with the delegates appointed at these primary elections in each Assembly District, requesting them to report as men elected fresh from the people who the man was that they desired to represent them as their delegate in this Convention. That committee reported the names of these gentlemen which I have submitted to the Chairman, and from him to you, and they were unanimously indorsed by that Convention or committee presided over by Mr. HAVEMEYER. We claim, therefore, that we have complied with the requirements of the State Central Committee. We claim that we have complied with the usages of the Democratic Party; and we came up here hoping and trusting that you would allow us a seat upon the floor to aid in securing the success of that party whose success we all have at heart, to aid you in electing a State ticket, and to turn back the tide which has set in against us almost all over the country. That is what we came here for, and what we expected when we were told we could or not have a right to present our views. Now, gentlemen, it has been stated upon the floor that we should have gone before the Committee on Credentials. We did so that. I went myself, in conjunction with Mr. OTTENDORFER and Mr. CURTIS, before that Committee on Credentials. We asked to be heard, but the gentlemen said they had taken action on us all, and we therefore came here today to ascertain that we have complied with all the usages of the Democratic Party. We submit that we represent the honest, hard-working home and store of the Democracy of the City of New-York, and we ask you to let us in because no other delegation is here to contest our rights. [Applause.] We ask you to let us in because the other delegation which pretended to contest the right to our seats did not dare to enter into the contest. They admitted that there was a cloud upon them. They admitted that they could not stand the test. They did not dare to ask here to submit their credentials side by side, and meet us in debate before this Convention as to our respective rights. And as that delegation has run away we ask you, in God's name, not to practically admit them by saying that the City of New-York is vacant and unrepresented in this Convention. [Cheers.] Why, gentlemen, this is new doctrine to me. It is new practice for me to come up, and as I sit down and hear the roll called, to find that the City of New-York is unrepresented. Can you, gentlemen from the rural districts, go before your constituents, can you go before your counties, and say that the City of New-York was unrepresented? They will tell you there was a delegation; there was a delegation which seems to have been properly and fairly elected; why did you not meet them in when the other delegation withdrew? Can you go before the people of the State of New-York with any hope and any chance of success, when it appears that the great stronghold of the City of New-York had no voice in your deliberations, and had no opportunity to aid you in reaching your conclusions? Gentlemen, after Mr. OBERLY has concluded the remarks which he has to present, I will call upon the Secretary of this Convention, with your permission and the permission of the chair, to read our credentials. I do not wish to say anything in regard to the representation from the Second Assembly District, but in regard to every other gentleman upon that list, I challenge comparison with any delegation ever sent from the City of New-York to a Convention. I ask you, gentlemen, in conclusion, not to deny to the honest Democrats of New-York their rights. Do not, under pretense of mere technicality; do not, under any pretense of mere irregularity, alienate the votes which are necessary for the success of this State ticket, and which are necessary to confirm your action. We do not ask to be admitted, gentlemen, as suppliants. We ask as a matter of right that we be admitted to represent our constituency. Admit us, and we can pledge that the City of New-York will not be found behind when the votes come to be counted in November next. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness with which you have heard me, and ask you to hear my friend, Mr. CURTIS, who can present the case better than I have done.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS was the next member of the delegation to address the Convention. He opened his remarks by saying he had a letter from that life-long Democrat, CHARLES O'CONOR, which he would ask to be read at the closing of his remarks.

MR. O'CONOR'S LETTER.

The Convention decided to hear the letter read, which was done. It was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Desirous of being continually present in these trying times at the point where such a display of useful services as may be in my power is most likely to find its opportunity, I determined some weeks since to return home until the November election, consequently the duty of informing the Nineteenth Assembly District in the Democratic State Convention at Rochester will devolve upon you alone. This City, the third in Christendom, presents to mere political agitators a fruitful field for enterprise in many forms; among them the very convenient instrumentality of legislative acts and administrative management could not have been overlooked. It is from these sources that the only cultivated for selfish purposes by individuals professing to be very variety of public opinion, and the parties which have alternately possessed the reins of power, as well as the citizens who generally take little part with either, may be perhaps alike censured for not devoting more attention to those constitutional safeguards by which the public interest might have been effectually protected. That all have been more or less censurable in this somewhat venial degree may be admitted, and, as a consequence, evils of the greatest magnitude have grown up in the government. In framing the present Constitution of this State a remedy for supposed injustice was magnanimously but unwisely conceded to the opposition, from which fraudulent laws have resulted. The grade of our representative bodies has been lowered, and a facility thereby afforded for polluting by bribery and corruption the fountains of legislation. Within the last two years a charter has been provided for this City which unhesitatingly identifies the people of all control, and places their political interests, and, indeed, their private fortunes in the hands of a few. It is asserted by the foes of this measure, and scarcely denied by its friends, that corrupt appliances moved to its support the legislators by whose arts and influences it was carried. Some of the constitutional amendments in this field of political speculation have not been content to enjoy in secret their ill-gotten gains, but have rioted in vain sensual luxuries, and daunting their magnificence before the public gaze, have excited the amazement of some, and, perhaps, the jealousy of others. Such is not unfrequently the character of vice, when doomed to an early retribution. Such would have seemed to have been the case in this instance, but for the astonishing search made and detection accomplished. A bold spirit of corruption was compelled to spring from its crouching position, it stands revealed in all its murderous bulk and giant stature, terrifying by its powers and disgusting by its deformity. Its victims and its people are pressing forward for redresses with energy which is fearful to see. The judgment of that popular indignation which has been thus suddenly aroused is as likely to err in the details of its action as always is the bewilderment of a single individual when awakened by the unexpected discovery of a great crime. Effectually to guard against such misdirection as the duty of the hour, One merely secret organization of the party in power, the Democratic Party in an attitude which exposes it to the hazard of being hastily and unjustly involved in the largest measure of responsibility. The cautioning point of maladministration happens to have been reached at a moment and within a method when and where the party holds nominal sway; hence arises an imperative calling for the display of great vigilance, courage, and fidelity on the part of the Democracy. This appeal addresses itself most forcibly to moral principle. The Convention now about to assemble will be the acknowledged representative and official organ of the Democratic Party. Its action on this subject must be regarded as speaking and acting for the entire Democracy. Consequently that action should evince nothing less than an absolute freedom from all complicity in the great social crimes of the day, and an utter intolerance of those persons justly suspected of participation in or sympathy with them. A different line of conduct would inflict upon our party an incurable wound. In that event responsibility for the whole party as leaders or associates after the fact, could not be avoided. It would be vain to argue as the fact of outraged public sentiment that the implication of individuals are few in number; that in the past they have not been deemed, either in deed or word, exponents of Democratic opinions, and that they have not been even recognized, or presumed to act as teachers of Democratic doctrine. Vain and ineffectual however true in fact, would be the attempt to say that the method of organizing a corrupt City Government, originally devised by persons of various opinions Republican, Democratic, and [illegible] was the footstool. Though all this should have been proven, it would not avail us. If the present City officers or their avowed friends should be received into the bosom of your party, they must be admitted, in some or in any degree tolerated by it, the odium of their position would inevitably attach to us. The only course for us to adopt would be to exclude the Convention, as its accredited organ, from all association with individuals until their fitness for public confidence shall have been satisfactorily vindicated on a fair public investigation.

In submitting your attention to or to express myself more pressingly on the claiming of your competitors to seats in the Convention, I would advise this line of argument. It may be objected that the Democracy of the City of New-York has constituted the regular organization of the party, and also that its constituents are the honest Democracy. The first has scarcely been denied; the latter cannot justly be questioned. Personally, I have a full conviction that one of them has himself committed me to the Convention by another personality known to me, and perhaps to few, speaking directly and [illegible] knows, they may all be guiltless to this extent. But if they have committed no crime, the criminal conduct actually established beyond a doubt involves every one of them in grave responsibility for the crimes of others. How the funds which are not denied and could not be disputed? The public moneys were committed to the care and were under the control of these officers to an enormous amount. Those moneys had disappeared, leaving the City treasure-house empty. Of the disposition thereof no account could be given, except certain bonds and vouchers given in their face presumptive evidence that, through indirect means, the Treasury had been rifled by its official guardians. A glance further would have sufficed to vindicate the honor, at least, of these public servants, or to make their guilt manifest. A simple inspection of the vouchers on file in the public Paymaster's office was alone necessary. From a perusal of these existing documents, even a child or the blind would have seen that the robbery of the City Treasury was inevitable. The vouchers were demanded; a day was designated for their production, and during the night the public office, while under watch and guard by the implicated officers or their secret agents, was secretly entered, as if by a burglar, and these vouchers were carefully abstracted. Can there be any doubt of the just connection from these facts? In private life charity is, indeed, one of the virtues the greatest, but in public stations it cannot be permitted to blind the judgment and prevent those just resolutions which are essential to the common weal. Until the deeds of that night, so fatal to official reputation, shall have been investigated by the keen eye and unsparing hand of judicial scrutiny, those appointed guardians of the public property cannot be deemed innocent or be safely intrusted with high places in the confidence of the Democratic Party. If a fertile and indulgent imagination could frame a likely candidature with this fearful fact before it, it would still behoove the duty of every citizen, especially of every leader, in every honorable capacity, to deny the possibility of a perfect exculpation. Can such a [illegible] cause any private interest may be sustained? Public officers generally may be of only virtuous but unsuspected. When the charges of fraud are proven, when the testimony is [illegible] evidence, what is the injustice of compelling them to resign? Apart from criminality, what reasons from grounds of decency and propriety in the premises in the course indicated upon the Democratic Convention of the City of New-York? Gentlemen, if their powers and in the full power of all their functions, they would not be fit persons to be intrusted with the power of appointment to office. Their every act would be tainted with suspicion. Their every appointment would be regarded as a partial favor. Their every removal would be regarded as a proscription. If these officers are left in the full power of all their functions, they will be unable to make any removals or appointments, and in the full power of all their functions, they will be unable to make any removals or appointments, and in the full power of all their functions, they will be unable to make any removals or appointments, and

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Public Confidence in Mr. Green's Administration of the Finance Department.

The Department of Parks at Last Preparing to Stop Unauthorized Expenditures — What District-Attorney Garvin and Mayor Hall Say about the Grand Jury.

The receipts of taxes in the two days since the tax-books have been opened are very encouraging, and show that public confidence is being restored to the Finance Department. We have been authorized by Mr. GREEN, the Deputy Controller, to state that the public interests will be greatly served if the tax-payers will come forward and pay their taxes promptly.

The books for taking in personal property and business taxes were opened on Wednesday, when the sum of $101,000 in was received. Yesterday the sum of $171,000 in was paid in, making a total of $272,000 in. With this amount in hand, Mr. GREEN resolved to cancel some of the outstanding claims against the City, and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he signed warrants for the following:

Police Department	$100,000 00
Fire Department	40,000 00
Health Department	10,000 00
Total	$150,000 00

He also placed to the credit of the Department of Public Parks $100,000, which is to be used in paying laborers on the Boulevard.

A long interview took place yesterday between Mr. GREEN, the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, relative, as was rumored, to the issue of more stock of the City and County. It will be remembered that the Dock Commissioners ask for the issue of $1,000,000 of bonds, and the Fire Department for $500,000. It is believed that these can be negotiated as soon as issued.

President SMYTH announced, yesterday afternoon, that the entire Police force would be paid today. In addition to the payments of precincts, by individuals or banks advancing the money, heretofore announced, it must be said that on Monday last the Harbor Police were paid in full, as the money was advanced by Mr. JOHN D. GILSON, of No. 26 Greenwich-street.

The Appointment of Parks Preparing to Stop Unauthorized Work.

The following notice has been sent from the Department of Parks to all the forces under the control in charge of the Third-avenue Bridge, McComb's Dam Bridge and Fordham Bridge, across Harlem River; also the Harlem River Improvement force of engineers, &c.:

> CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, BUREAU OF CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERING, No. 783 BROADWAY, Oct. 4, 1871.
>
> Sir: I am instructed by the Acting President of the Department to notify you to prepare for a suspension of improvement on a day's notice.
>
> You will accordingly proceed immediately to place all the work under your charge in the best position for such an emergency. Notify all persons employed under you, respectfully, WM. H. GRANT, Chief Engineer, Topographical Department.

Interviewing District-Attorney Garvin — His Opinion of the Present Grand Jury.

A reporter of the TIMES called to see the District-Attorney yesterday morning, and found him in his office resting from his labors with the Grand Jury. To the inquiry of what was to be done in the case of the Mayor he replied:

"Yesterday I placed the papers before the Grand Jury, and they will be acted upon in their due turn. There was no adequate reason for their summary examination, and, as there is a considerable press of matter on hand, I suppose some time will elapse before the particular case will be reached.

REPORTER—How long, Sir?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—About a week. I should think, more or less, but I do not wish to name any exact period, and I should prefer to have it stated in your paper that the case will be reached in due order, and will be duly acted upon when reached.

REPORTER—Thank you. May I ask what your opinion of the Grand Jury is?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—My opinion! As to what particular?

REPORTER—As to the respectability and intelligence of its members. Do you think it will bear any comparison with previous Grand Juries?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Certainly, I should think so. It is fully equal to any I have met.

REPORTER—In point of intelligence?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Yes, in point of intelligence. As to standing and social position, why the public cannot expect to have millionaires there on every occasion.

REPORTER—No, of course. But still there are men here whose standing is not even good, far less of the first order. For example, what do you think of Mr. BUTZ?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—He is a very intelligent man, and quite gentlemanly in his deportment.

REPORTER—Well, then, there is CHARLIE O'CONNOR, who keeps a billiard-saloon. He keeps it admirably, I confess, and I know that it is one of the few places where gentlemen go; but Mr. O'CONNOR'S character is not high, and he certainly connects with men who are absolutely disreputable.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I know nothing of that; but he struck me as being very gentlemanly and very sharp and intelligent.

REPORTER—And Mr. KEARNEY?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Very gentlemanly and intelligent. He has served before.

REPORTER—How did Gen. HALL come to be chosen after fifteen years' of exemption from what most people consider an unpleasant duty.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I do not know. I have nothing to do with the formation of a Grand Jury, but I presume that his name went upon the list by mere accident.

REPORTER—Yes, but his relationship to Mr. HALL is a very awkward coincidence, especially when he can plead exemption, and besides he is so old.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—He is very intelligent. I dare to say that nobody dreamt of this case when his name was put on the list.

What the Mayor Says.

Yesterday the Mayor stated to several representatives of the Press that the composition of the Grand Jury was due to the fact that Radicals could not be got to serve on it, and consequently they had to take Democrats. This was his experience, he said, during his entire term of office as District-Attorney. The Mr. HALL whose name stands at the head of the list of Grand Jurors, was, he said, to the best of his belief, his uncle, and he added that he had no doubts whatever that the Democrats on the jury would save him (the Mayor) from prosecution. He then read from a printed document of some length, but precisely what this document was he did not say. He pointed out one clause, however, in which, he said, he specially relied in making his defense to the charges brought against him. A question was addressed to him in regard to the forgeries perpetrated on the City Treasury. To this Mr. HALL made no answer, further than to remind the speaker that a forged warrant, purporting to come from the Board of Education, was once paid by the Broadway Bank.

Plaindealers Consult at Law.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM, Esq., one of the counsel for the Committee of Seventy, has succeeded, at last, in alighting upon three of the Ring's accomplices, in the persons of CONRAD D. ROLLER, GEORGE S. MILLER, and JAMES H. INGERSOLL, in a further suit for the recovery of the City's stolen treasure. The Committee of Seventy assured our reporter that they were prosecuting their work with the utmost vigor, and that in a very few days sufficient evidence would be obtained to secure the arrests of the principals themselves. Experts are now at work measuring the carpets which have been supplied the various offices, and the same course will be taken regarding other work for which such exorbitant charges have been made. Ex-Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT, counsel for the prosecution of the case against the Mayor, yesterday morning wrote a letter to District-Attorney GARVIN, urging him to bring the case promptly before the Grand Jury which is now in session. Judge BARRETT asserts that there is no reason why the papers should not be sent before them at once. Everything is ready; the District-Attorney is in possession of all the evidence, the witnesses are on hand, and there is no excuse for delay. The affidavits of the experts, JOHN E. LEEMAN, EDWARD W. BAXTER and DAVID TYREE, who appraised the furniture and cabinet-work in the County Court-house, were yesterday lodged with Judge GILBERT. Judge BARRETT was asked if he was not afraid to venture the case before the present Grand Jury, considering its supposed partiality, several members of it being personal friends and relatives of Mr. HALL, and office-holders under the City Government. He replied that he had "no fear whatever. The case," said he, "is too clear and plain for any man or set of men to ignore it. The evidence is there—strong, convincing, irretrigable. No man can refuse to say that two and two make four. No man could give a verdict counter to such evidence as will be produced. It is so strong that the thing is next to impossible. The constitution of the human mind forbids it. But even if the Grand Jury could be imagined such monstrosities as to acquit with such evidence before them, we shall by no means cease. We shall demand that the Grand Jury be discharged, and a new one impaneled, and shall repeat this process until we find an honest Grand Jury, and as a last resort we shall, if necessary, appeal to the Governor. But, as I said, the evidence is too strong to admit of any doubt that even the present Grand Jury will indict Mayor HALL." Judge BARRETT declined to give a copy of his letter to Judge GARVIN, but stated that "the tenor of it was simply an urgent appeal to the District-Attorney to push forward the case as rapidly as circumstances would permit."

The Worgan at His Tricks Again.

The following affidavit explains itself:

> *City and County of New-York, ss.*—CASSIUS MOREY, a reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the New-York *Star* of this date, in alluding to the list of unsecure office-holders which appeared in the TIMES, publishes the following:
>
> "A few days previous to the publication of the above statement in regard to Mr. FISHER, that gentleman was visited by a reporter from the TIMES, (we have the name of the reporter,) who told Mr. FISHER that he would be 'down on Jones' paper,' as 'intimated that he could be 'seen' at a certain place for several days.' and 'that there was one way to stop it—by 'seeing' him. (the reporter.)' He intimated that he could be 'seen' at a certain place for several days."
>
> Deponent states that he believes the reporter referred to is meant for him; he having collected and prepared the list in which the name of JOHN N. FISHER, Jr., of the Twenty-first Ward, was given as drawing pay in the Tax-Office.
>
> Deponent further says that he never, in any way, shape or manner, directly or indirectly told said "FISHER" that he "would be 'shown up' in Jones' paper," or "intimated that he could be 'seen' at a certain place for several days," and "that there was one way to stop it—by 'seeing' him. (the reporter.)"
>
> Deponent further says that the statements in the *Star* are deliberate and malicious lies from beginning to end. CASSIUS MOREY.
>
> Sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1871. JOHN A. SHIELDS, United States Commissioner, Southern District of New-York.

Another Honest Irishman.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept 25, 1871.

Hon. William M. Tweed:

SIR: Please accept my resignation as a member of the Twentieth Ward Tammany General Committee of the City and County of New-York. I am no longer a member of such Committee from this date. Yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS F. REYNOLDS,
No. 420 Seventh-avenue, corner Thirty-fourth-street.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Law as to Arrest and Examinations for Criminal Offenses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the Revised Statutes, volume 2, page 729, it is provided that "Justices of Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Court, Judges of County Courts, Police Justices and (in the country) Justices of the Peace have power to issue process for the apprehension of persons charged with any offense," (whether felony or misdemeanor.)

Such process can be served in any part of the State. Judges of the Supreme Court can exercise these duties, as to issuing process and holding examinations, in any part of the State.

By section 11 of same act, "the Magistrate before whom such person shall be brought shall proceed as soon as may be to examine the complainant and any witnesses produced in support of the prosecution on oath, in presence of the prisoner, in regard to the offense charged, and in regard to any other matters connected with such charge which such Magistrate may deem pertinent."

Such Magistrate may issue subpœnas and compel the attendance of witnesses on such examinations, both for prosecutor and offender.

By the same statute it is made the positive duty of the Magistrate, in cases of felony, to take such examination. It cannot be waived by defendant's appearing and offering to give bail.

In cases of misdemeanor it is provided by section 21 that "a Magistrate shall not be required to take the examination of such prisoner, except when the Magistrate shall deem it material to do so, or when such examination shall be required by the prisoner."

But he is bound to take the examination of the complainant and his witnesses in any event. It never lies with the prisoner to prevent an examination by his offer to give bail. He may, by section 22, compel one, even against the wishes of the Magistrate. The Magistrate can always both in felonies and misdemeanors, compel an examination.

Justice BIXBY clearly should have gone into a full examination of the charges, examining complainant and witnesses. It was and is "material" for the public he should do so. And Mayor HALL could not legally prevent such examination.

But why not do this business up at once by asking a Supreme Court Judge from the country, entirely disconnected with the City or its parties—such, say, as Judge PECKHAM, of Albany, or Judge INGALLS, of Troy, or Judge BARKER, of Poughkeepsie, all good Democrats; or Judge BOCKES, of Saratoga, or Judge SMITH, of Rochester, or Judge JAMES, of St. Lawrence, not Democrats, to come to the City, and bring the offenders—whether for felonies or misdemeanors—before him, examine all witnesses produced on either side, bring persons and papers, as he has full power to do, hold the guilty parties to heavy bail, or committing them, as in the case of HAGERTY and BAULOS?

Such an examination would bring out all the facts and settle the question of guilt or innocence. Such a Judge has criminal jurisdiction coextensive with the State, and his final decision would command respect.

No high official could evade a searching examination, before such a Judge, by offering bail in advance.

It is respectfully suggested to the Committee of Seventy that they take these animals by the horns and have an end of this matter. C.

John Foss and Prosperity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of today you say that the Board of Assessors have not had a meeting since JUNE. Now, I would like to know how they can legally confirm an assessment for paving at $3 50 the yard, while the contractor receives only $3 of it, and the other fifty cents of it is divided in the Ring. Such acts certainly ought to be good grounds for their arrest and prosecution. The Macgregor department is about as barefaced a gang as the Assessors. I find, on inquiry, that permits are given out to alter old frame two-story houses into tenement four-story, and for illegally constructing and failing to provide for a fire-escape, the owner is dogged by the inspector's deputy for $60 or $75 as a reward for not doing his duty. Several such cases exist, one in an east side avenue, one in Elizabeth-street, near Bleecker. I will give you information of more frauds that have been proposed, viz.: to have First-avenue widened from Fourteenth-street, and tax all property on a line to Broadway; then to widen Bleecker-street on the south side, and cut into Hudson-street, or, at a line from Christopher-street; but NOTHING having been an eighty-thousand-dollar stable in Mercer-street near Bleecker, and finding he could not get hold of the property between his stable and the corner of Bleecker at the present time and at his price, the job was put off. Then a good thing was fixed to open Lafayette-place through Great Jones and Bond to Bleecker-street. At the time you commenced to expose the thieves they were getting possession of property, and having all things in order, would certainly have commenced their shameful design. That would have taken sixteen buildings, and made an expense to the tax-payers of at least $1,500,000. So the misfortune of New-York owes a great debt of gratitude to you, beyond any other party, for what you have done and still are doing for them.

A Card from Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article of today in your paper, headed "The Department of Parks," which contains some strictures on rock excavation, my name appears as follows:

"It is most not be supposed that this is an isolated case. It is one of very many. Not to mention Judge HILTON'S own, 1854 to Fifty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Seventh Avenues, where the Department is blasting away some twenty feet of surface rock, not FERNANDO WOOD'S little property on the corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, there are many others which can be named."

From this the inference is drawn that I am in some improper manner receiving favors from the Park Commissioners, by having my property improved at public expense. There is not the slightest foundation for this. Mr. JOHN J. YATES, a contractor, receives from me $1,500 for the excavation referred to, who is himself a private individual, with no connection directly or indirectly with the Park Commissioners so far as I know. Permit me further to say that I am in any way LOST to the least extent associated with the Park Commissioners, or any other City officials for favors. Very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1871.

Repenting, and How to Prevent it.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reading your "startling story," calls to my recollection a scene witnessed by myself about two years ago. A gentleman called upon me on the day of election with the remark, "Mr. W., if you wish to see repeating done wholesale come with me to the polling-place in Prince-street, between Wooster and Laurens, for there I saw a man vote eight times. There is a gang of them voting, with a captain telling them what name to vote by and the residence they must give." Having often heard of men changing their hats, coats, &c., to disguise themselves when repeating, I fully expected to see something of the same process carried on. On our arrival at the polling-place we stationed ourselves so that we could see inside and hear the remarks of the men who were at the polls. At one side of the door a policeman was stationed swinging his club; on the other side was a man, well-dressed, with a book in his hand. As each man came along he told him "Your name is, (so and so,) and you live in, (such a place.) The policeman on the other side of the door could hear all this. There were not more than a dozen men in line, but to my surprise there was no changing of hats, coats, or any attempt at disguise whatever. As the first man in line deposited his vote, he came outside the door, fell in at the end of the line, and as he passed the captain, received his name and residence, went in and voted again. I saw this repeated with the same gang for about half an hour, each of them voted during that time about five times, and when I left they were still voting. The policeman was cognizant of it, for I heard him tell the captain of the gang to send the voters in quick. If he could not, the inspectors of election must have known it, as there were so few of the men, and they voted so repeatedly they could not help but know it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will give you my ideas as to how we can prevent repeating and have a honest election. Let honest men of all the political parties in Municipal elections and vote for honest men, no matter what their political creed is. Let every legal and honest voter devote one whole day to the election. We must all and every one go to the polls at sunrise and stay there until sunset. The majority of us will know each legal voter in the district, and if we see any suspicious character attempting to vote, whom none of us know, we must prevent him from voting, even if force is necessary, for if he is a legal voter some of us will know him. The remark has often been made, "What is the use of my going to the polls? My vote won't amount to anything, and probably the thieves, pickpockets and bruisers around the polls may knock me down, or I may get in some trouble with them, so I won't go." But we all know by experience that these bullies and roosters are the most cowardly knaves in existence; they dare not nor do attack any one except they are in force. Therefore, if we devote one whole day, do not leave the vicinity of the polls from the opening to the close, and scrutinize every voter, we need not take any weapons of defense with us—our numbers and strength will overawe ruffians. There will be no attempt at repeating, for the ours will sneak away. If we only adopt this plan we can outnumber them ten to one. But none but my friends say, "It is no use to vote, for they will count us out." If we should be counted out we can then all of us make affidavit stating whom we voted for, and if we can produce 100 affidavits saying we have voted for one particular man, and there are only twenty votes recorded in his favor, it seems to me that we could get redress in some Court or other.

In conclusion, I would say for the firm which I represent, we hand you our check for fifty dollars ($50) in favor of the Committee of Seventy, to help forward the good cause which you have inaugurated. F. W. W.

[The check has been forwarded to the Committee, and we hope the example of our correspondent will be liberally followed.]

The Tenth National Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well to publish the following list of officers and directors of the Tenth National Bank for the years 1870 and 1871, for the benefit of your readers:

1870.	1871.
President,	President,
J. B. Dickinson.	William M. Bliss.
Cashier,	Vice-President,
J. E. Sanger.	Bernard Smyth.
Directors,	Cashier,
J. H. Stout,	Walter H. Palmer.
John Bliss,	Directors,
John H. Stout,	W. Edgerton,
Harvey E. Hicks,	Directors,
John Falconer,	Isaac Bell,
E. J. Barber,	Richard B. Connolly,
Albert G. Lee,	Henry A. Smith,
E. L. Knowlton,	Wm. M. Tweed,
Jacob H. Dater,	Wm. M. Bliss,
J. C. Porter,	Bernard Smyth,
Julius Seligman,	James H. Ingersoll,
C. F. Davenport,	Hugh Smith,
A. A. Selover,	John J. Bradley,
W. R. Foster,	Peter B. Sweeny,
J. B. Dickinson.	Joseph C. Straden,
	James W. Mason,
	A. H. Barnes,
	Henry Smith,
	A. Oakey Hall.

GIVEITTOEM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871.

Reflections on the Pay-Rolls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the publication of the pay-rolls of the City, just made, does not arouse the active attention of our citizens to a sense of their duties and obligations as such, then we know not what will stir them short of the shock of an earthquake. On the top of the gigantic frauds committed by the Ring and their pet robbing coadjutors, amounting to millions upon millions of money stolen from the City, the late revelation of which caused all honest men to stand aghast, comes this new development of systematic stealing, whereby the bleeding Treasury, already rent by the chief conspirators almost to death, is discovered the prey of a horde of political leeches who have been and are now sucking its last life drops away. No honest man, we dare not whether he be Democrat or Republican, can look over these accounts and not burn with indignation and firmly resolve that he will do in all his power not only to drive from office forever these infamous thieves, but also to send them and their filthy, jail-bird parasites to some secure place of confinement.

In every aspect of these shameful accounts they are disgraceful to the last degree. Whether we look at the enormous salaries paid to the men who really attend to their duties, or at the equally enormous number of salaries paid to men who perform no duty whatever, or at the personal character of many of the recipients of these salaries, the view we have is simply sickening. It is almost incredible that an ordinary clerk in one of our Police Courts should receive a salary equal to that of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that a Police Justice or an Assistant District-Attorney should receive twice that sum. Will the hard-working men of the City, who, by industry, economy and frugality have earn enough to keep the families respectably and comfortably fed and clad, be astonished to know that WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., as one of the Assistant District-Attorneys for the Counties, receives a salary of $10,000 per annum, when, if he were thrown upon his own resources, a settlement of his father, "the Boss," he could not earn a $1,000 a year in the practice of the law. Will they be more rejoiced to hear that the perquisites of this lawyer as receiver of insolvent firms and corporations, as commissioner on street openings, and as referee to sell at auction and foreclosure suits, the result of his Ring influence, amount to $20,000 more? Will the mechanics, the skilled workmen, the day laborers, sweat over their toils to earn a competence and be satisfied to know that the Ring pay out millions to leasers, thieves, gamblers and prostitutes, that they may live in idleness, dress in their extravagant, gaudy style, sport in fast promenade and hang around the street-corners smoking twenty-five-cent cigars? We think not. For the men of labor have now found out, if they did not know it before, that these stolen millions which have gone to support the political desperadoes of this City are STRUNG from their pockets and their sweat and toil. And when bread is needed and a roof to shelter, and there is no brawny arm of husband, father or brother to help, they come from the blood and the shame of martyred virtue, it needed, perhaps, this tremendous exhibition of political depravity to properly arouse our citizens. Ordinary frauds and peculations would have been passed with a shrug of the shoulders, and be endured, as it must be endured, and there would have been no change in the system. But the enormity of these robberies has brought a cry of judgment upon the thieves, and the exercise of an aroused public opinion will consign them to their proper place of punishment.

The Corporation Attorney's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the inquiry of "Merchant," published in the TIMES of today, I would inform him that the extortion of the Corporation Attorney's office amounts to a fabulous sum, the greater part of which goes into the pocket of THOMAS C. FIELDS. The Committee of Seventy can do no greater service to the business men of this City than by instituting an investigation into the corruption and extortion of that office. Let the Committee insert an advertisement in the papers, requesting all persons who, during the past three or four months, have paid money into that office, to send their names, together with the amount paid, and it can very soon be ascertained how much of the money finds its way into the public Treasury. LATICUS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1871.

Judge Hilton, and the Eight-hour Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judge HILTON, in replying to Deputy Controller GREEN'S letter, seems to have hit upon a happy trick of throwing the whole weight of the increased expenses of the Department of Public Parks upon the unhappy occurrence of having to comply with the Eight-hour law. Again the old proverb is forcibly illustrated, that drowning men will clutch a straw, and these very honest and discreet Commissioners hope that by throwing this tiny measure of dust in the people's eyes they will thereby avert the calamitous political stroke that inevitably awaits them. I would simply ask Judge HILTON how many men are there, who alone do not perform eight hours' work, but who never put in an appearance other than answer to their names at roll call, (and some) not even that; but, of course, these men being political pets, it would be sacrilege to impute increased City expenses to their innocent hearts, and consequently, the poor, hard-working, industrious men, who are both willing to perform their eight hours industriously and faithfully, and thankful when opportunity occurs to do so, must be accursed by Judge HILTON'S idea, the chief cause of this terrible wholesale robbery. Now, Sir, as one who had the honor of representing those men in the Legislature of the State, who are now accused of robbing the City, and who took an active part in the passage of the Eight-hour law, I would ask to simply state that the Eight-hour law, properly enforced, and has been a benefit to the City, where honest working men were employed, and it was undoubtedly a benefit to the Democratic Party, inasmuch as that party rolled up the largest majority it ever did before, immediately after its passage. In a word, I call upon our Commissioners, City Departments, employ honest, industrious men, who will earn their money by working eight hours, and cut from the pay-roll men real and imaginary, who never perform one hour in a month. I would ask the various Commissioners how long it would take to expend the one hundred millions stolen from the City Treasury in the last nine years, by allowing men to work them the difference between eight and ten hours' work? I guess the money has not found its way into the pockets of eight-hour men, and the reason is simply they are honest.

Yours respectfully, JOHN R. HENNESSY.
Eight-hour Hall, No. 123 Fourth-avenue.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

The Other Side of the Cheney Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All that has appeared in your paper hitherto in regard to Mr. CHENEY'S case being from a point of view adverse to that gentleman, please give place to the other side. It is the most discouraging feature of the religious world that there cannot be polemical warfare without dragging in personal character. The "Conservative Lay Churchman," whose letter appears in the TIMES this morning, has pronounced Mr. CHENEY "no Christian gentleman" quite out of hand, and probably without knowing anything whatever of that gentleman's private character; without ever having enjoyed the soul-to-soul intercourse which indicates charity as well as true acquaintance. It is enough for this furious judge of men's consciences that those who know Mr. CHENEY best love him best. They also knew that Mr. CHENEY has not failed to take counsel of his own conscience, whether misled or not. But, besides, there are plenty who entirely justify him to themselves and to God. Partisan rancor has pursued him as far as legal process can reach, and now leaves him alone. Bishop WHITTINGHAM has deposed him "from the Church of God." Very well, let it rest there. Mr. CHENEY has made no claim. But this is a free country; there is no authority to prevent any one soever using the Prayer-book in public worship, and if his congregation choose to listen to him they have perfect right to do so. We have no Inquisition here. Lastly, the whole proceeding, from beginning to end, is nothing but a hostile attack by one party in the Church on another; and its sentences and condemnations, therefore, are entitled to no weight whatever. ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE LAY CHURCHMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

Mapping the Cellars.

At the last regular meeting of the Board of Health, Dr. STEPHEN SMITH submitted the following report on cellars as places of human habitation:

The Tenement-house Act defines a cellar as follows: "A cellar shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining."

For the purpose of determining how far the cellars furnish the conditions generally considered essential to the health of the occupants, the Committee personally examined a large number in different districts of the City. Their conclusions are as follows:

1. *Cellars do not and necessarily cannot have a healthful atmosphere.*—Although it is quite impossible to secure to any room of a house in a city or a town an absolutely pure and unadulterated air, owing to the general impurities of the atmosphere, yet there is much difference in this respect in the air of different rooms. The air of lower rooms is in general far more charged with deleterious gases and other impurities, especially at night, than the more elevated. In malarial districts the people residing upon the ground floors, and in the cellars, frequently suffer severely from fevers, while those occupying upper floors of the same houses escape. It has been proved, by proper tests, that the air of the cellars of the city contains vast quantities of organic matter of the gravest nature, not found in upper rooms, and also of heavy and imperishable gases. Again, cellars rarely have efficient ventilation. The living apartments, front and rear, generally do not communicate, and hence the only ventilation is through the windows and doors, which are almost below the sidewalks, or foul and damp areas. Even where pains is taken to secure thorough ventilation, the air of cellars is so much colder than the external air that the change is through the slow process of the diffusion of gases.

2. *That they are damp.*—No apartment is fit for residence which from its construction or location is necessarily damp. Wherever mildew, or common mould, or any other form of fungi are found growing, the place is too damp, dark and unventilated for occupation by human beings. These evidences of dampness and defective ventilation and light are all but universally found in the cellars of this City. This dampness is derived partly from the walls and floors, and partly from soakage. The walls, front and rear, and frequently at both sides, rest against the earth, while the floors, if not laid directly upon the ground, are over shallow and wet sub-cellars. The soakage is from the wet yards, areas or streets and the lower Wards from the rise of subsoil waters.

That dampness does not *necessarily* exist in cellars occupied as a family living and sleeping room should be sufficiently evident; but such can be safely dispensed with only where all living rooms communicate with other rooms exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Cellars neither admit the sunlight to any sufficient extent to affect the air within, nor do they communicate with other rooms which are thoroughly exposed to the rays of the sun. This examination has established the fact that the inhabitants of cellars, as a class, suffer greatly from diseases induced by foul air, dampness, and absence of light, especially zymotic, malarial, consumption, scrofula in its severest forms, low forms of fever, &c., prevail in these habitations far more than among the residents in the rooms above ground of the same buildings. The cellar residence is especially injurious to the health of children. Not only is the mortality of children born in these under-ground apartments enormous; but of those which survive infancy few reach adult age without being the victims of chronic and incurable maladies. The Committee are of the opinion that no more permits should be granted to occupy cellars as dwellings or lodging-rooms, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no permits for the occupancy of cellars as human habitations as heretofore granted by this Board.

Resolved, That all dwelling-houses erected in the City shall be so constructed as to prevent the occupancy of any cellar as a human habitation, or as a place of lodging or sleeping, by any and every person.

THE NEVADA VIGILANTES.

Curious Report of the Grand Jury at Virginia City.

The Grand Jury in the District Court at Virginia City, Nevada, have recently presented their final report, and been discharged for the term. We make this extract:

"Complaints are made, and not without cause, of the management and conduct of the Police Department. Arrests are made without a warrant of law; prisoners are released from the station-house on bail without the knowledge of the Magistrate; the records of arrests made over night are kept from the public, and referred to the Police docket at leisure. In addition to these irregularities there appears to be an apathy on the part of the policemen themselves, in the discharge of their duties, that is hardly culpable. They are to a great extent the only guardians of the lives and property of our citizens, and are relied upon, if not actually to prevent the commission of crime, at least to detect and secure the offenders. Notwithstanding this, their plain duty, unlawful organizations with evil purposes are known to exist in our midst; crimes have been perpetrated before their very eyes; the County Jail has been forcibly broken into and a prisoner taken therefrom and hung; citizens accused of no crime have been ordered to leave the town under the imperial penalty of death; arson is of frequent occurrence; not long since, GEO. R. KIRK, in a state of intoxication, arrested without warrant and without cause, was forcibly taken from the office and hung. That these and other crimes of like nature should be committed in the most flagrant manner by regularly organized bodies of men, and the individual members thereof escape detection and arrest, show a dereliction of duty on the part of the Police that cannot be too severely censured. It does not show actual complicity, but it does exhibit a want of energy on the part of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Virginia; and we earnestly recommend an entire change of the Police, and if necessary, an increase of the force. Let men be selected who have a proper sense of their duty, and who will perform it, and there will soon be fewer violations of the law and greater security to life and property."

Commenting upon this report, the *Virginia Enterprise* says:

"The report records five indictments, not one of which is for the hanging of PARDEE or KIRK by an organization referred to by Judge BIGGS as a 'Vigilance Committee.' This is strange; but stranger still is the reference of the jury to these executions. On the impaneling of the Grand Jury, on the 5th of last month, Judge BIGGS delivered to that body a charge, the greater part of which was devoted to the acts of a local organization suspected to be of the character of a Committee of Vigilance. This Committee was referred to as a gang of law-breakers and felons, and the members of the jury were especially and emphatically charged, individually and collectively, to bring before the Court for punishment the entire Committee of Safety. The jury made a showing of compliance with this mandate of the Court. They summoned before them a number of witnesses supposed to be members of the Committee. The first they questioned concerning his knowledge of the existence and acts of the Committee refused to answer on the ground that the evidence might tend to criminate himself. He was ordered to appear before the Court to answer to the charge of contempt. When the time for the hearing came the Court was not in session, and as soon as the functions of the jury ceased the whole Vigilance Committee matter was by resolution dismissed, without even referring it to the next Grand Jury."

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

Citizens' Meeting in Lexington — Stringent Measures to be Adopted for the Suppression of Outrages.

The recent Harper murder, and the subsequent murder of a young lady by burglars, in addition to many minor acts of lawlessness in the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., have greatly agitated the law-abiding portion of the community, and a public meeting was held in Lexington, on Monday night, to determine upon some plan for the suppression of the outrages. Judge R. A. BUCKNER was one of the speakers, and said that the evil of which the people complained had progressed so far, and to such perpetrators of crime, as to become no disgrace, that he was astonished to see so few farmers present as there were. "The present state of open violation of the law is such as to justify almost any action on the part of the people. The idea that in this age and in this community, six outrages, three of them murders, all within a short time, could be perpetrated and the perpetrators not brought to justice is astounding. He saw no remedy except by dividing the county into hundreds or fifties, to awaken interest or fear in the breast of everybody, so that everybody might be affected."

Commenting upon the meeting, which adjourned till Monday, the Lexington *Press*, a Democratic paper, says:

"Just now the practical difficulty seems to be, to get hold of the offenders. The sufferers are chiefly old and defenseless people, whose sense of security renders them an easy prey. A large, active and vigilant body of special constabulary, thoroughly armed and supported by the law, must take the control of the county authorities, is the only remedy that has been suggested, or that seems to us to give any promise of efficiency. If any doubt exists as to the power of the Magistrates to create such a police, it is clearly within the power of the Sheriff to swear in an indefinite number, and the Governor has ample authority to do the same purpose would be accomplished in a different way.

At all events, something should be done, and done at once. We trust our most intelligent citizens and property-holders, who are specially interested in the preservation of quiet and good order, will turn out on the meeting to-night, and resolutions that mean nothing and accomplish nothing unless practically carried out. The Winter season is almost at hand. A large portion of the laboring population, thrown out of employment in the country, will congregate in the cities and towns, safe hiding-places after the nightly raids upon the surrounding country, upon which many of them depend for their livelihood. Every precaution should be taken by the community to insure protection against the perpetration of crimes, which the utmost vigilance of individuals is unable to detect or prevent. Let some plan, therefore, be adopted without unnecessary delay, and, when adopted, be executed as to be effective, and vigorously that lawless characters will be driven to seek some other and safer field of operations than Lexington and the surrounding country."

The Herald in California.

From the Sacramento Union, Sept. 28.

The New-York *Herald* of Sept. 19 throws off all disguise, and comes out as the earnest advocate of the fight as well as the policy of the Tammany "Ring" to continue its ruinous rule of that City. It calls the Committee of Seventy a usurping power, and denounces the citizens' movement to bring the official thieves to justice as another Commune experiment, likely to prove even more disastrous than that of Paris. One entire page of the paper is filled with editorials in this strain of justification and apology for the "Ring." "Now that Gen. MCCLELLAN refuses the office," HALL is announced that it is his duty to appoint some one else in CONNOLLY'S place." The leaders in the citizens' movements are bedaubed with calumny. The names of FERNANDO WOOD and JOHN MORRISSEY are fiendishly coupled in the same sentence and work with HAVEMEYER, Judge BROWN and others, the purest men in the City, and all are denounced as "birds of prey, who, because they are tired of the spoils reaped in the past, have become envious of the thieves who are now robbing the tax-payers. The influence of the TIMES is sought to be impaired by representing it as "the organ of CONNOLLY," and Deputy Controller GREEN is called a Tammany appointee "who has been for years a pensioner upon the City Treasury." "We have a Government," says this journalistic fiend, and "however debased or foolish its Administration may be, whatever it may have done in the way of corruption or the violation of public trusts, this government represents the will of the people of New-York." The opposition to this chief government is then compared with the ragged and irresponsible proletaires of Paris, who last February and March organized the bloody, incendiary Commune mob. And in this way the *Herald* seeks to bring the attempt of the people to reform the City Government into distrust, and to help the robbers crush out investigation. The

THE HERALD

slime for all this is apparent to even the blindest eye. The *Herald* was not the discoverer of the frauds now being exposed and brought to justice before the bar of public opinion. The TIMES and the TIMES has gained immensely as a newspaper by its exposures; the *Herald* has lost caste by its stolid and long-continued indifference upon the subject.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Steam-Ship Line to Australia—The Submarine Cable—Rapid Postal Transit to Great Britain.

The first regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce since the Summer recess was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. GEO. OPDYKE in the chair. A letter from Mr. WM. H. FOGG was read on the postal communication between the United States and other countries, especially Australia. This gentleman claims the propriety of having a subsidy given for this service. In Australia, he said, there are more than 2,000,000 inhabitants; that the trade with it is very large, and he considers a steam communication with it a necessity of the age. A foreign line is at present carrying the mails from San Francisco to New-Zealand, receiving a subsidy of $300,000 from the New-Zealand Government, but as this subsidy is not sufficient, this American Company have appealed to the United States Government. Other statistics were given and the communication closed with an appeal to the Chamber of Commerce to use its influence with the Government to promote the scheme. It was referred to the Committee charged with the consideration of questions relating to foreign commerce.

Capt. A. FOLGER called the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the entry at Collector's Port, Diamond Reef, and moved that a committee of one be appointed to visit the same by authority of Capt. WILCOX. The Board of Pilot Commissioners were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements, and the privilege is understood to be extended to the members of the Chamber generally, as well as the Commissioners.

B. RUGGLES proposed that the subject of a submarine cable under the Pacific Ocean be referred to the Committee on Telegraph Affairs.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING considered it quite unnecessary that this subject should again be referred to the Committee on Telegraph Affairs without some special reason, as a very full report had only a few months ago been presented to the Chamber on the subject.

Mr. CYRUS FIELD said that since the Committee's report was issued new lines, 5,000 miles in length, had been laid down, connecting St. Petersburg with India, China, and Japan, to say nothing of the other min

The Palo-Alto Times. Thursday Morning, October 6, 1870.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1871.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MARTHA. (English Opera.) Leading character by Miss Parepa Rosa.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth st. corner 6th av.
HENRY VIII. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Fanchon, Mr. William Creswick and Mr. Walter.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, beside 13th st.
THE HEIR AT LAW. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Stoddart, Polk, and Mrs. Clark.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
24th st. near Broadway.
DEVOTION. Leading Characters by Messrs. Henry Beckett, Lewis Ward, Lind, Davidge, Davenport, Miss Fanny Morgan, and Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d st., corner 6th av.
MIGNON COMIC OPERA. Written by Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Burnand. Mr. Geo. Clarke and Miss Rose Bernal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, corner Prince st.
THE STRANGE OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Susan Denin.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th st., between Broadway and 4th av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Bassett, Miss Sallie Hawkins and Miss Linda Wilkinson, Miss Southcot, and Miss Annie Hindle.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Martins and Kiralfy troupes.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

EDEN MUSEE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
LA PERICHOLE. (Grand Ballet.) Leading chief points by MDE. Adams and Mr. Albert Julien.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal st.
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. (German Opera.) Leading characters by Mr. Wachtel.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
8th st. and 4th ave.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BALLETS, DANCING AND FUN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
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The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

THE JOURNAL is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political movement of the hour—encouraging, welcome support all classes of conservative, patriotic citizens, without distinction of party. FOR THIS and the TIMES has been supported by thousands of new subscribers of such intelligent patronage, that its growth exceeds the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the Tammany Dominion. The TIMES has received with confidence, approval, and support. It has achieved its high purpose in the greatest contest that has occurred in this country for many years, that the public mind is thoroughly aroused, and their interests effectually guarded through the coming years. The result has been sure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it in all public questions. They promise that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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We Acknowledge

Advertisers in the Times are requested to insert in their notices no sum by way of "cent" in the line be paid. No "cents" will be received after a check is sent. It will be impossible hereafter to correct errors under this head.

If Any of the subscribers of the Daily Times will inform the publication office of the fact, they will confer a favor on the publishers. Several complaints have been received of late, and we are anxious to know if the fault is with the mail or with the carriers.

Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann st., New-York, publish a book entitled "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome," by the Rev. Charles Chiniquy, which is just now creating a great sensation. The author is a Canadian priest, who has left the Church of Rome, and has written a book which is said to be very interesting.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscript.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the Times counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic State Convention met yesterday at Rochester, and nominated a full State ticket. An effort was made to secure the adoption of a resolution endorsing the Administration, but no commendation was made. The Alaska Seal Company, which has been a source through which about has been advertised on the President, turns out to be an old and very unprofitable investment of his.... The American Adjutant-General has issued a circular to his subordinates in the various States to instruct them to take prompt proceedings in the internal revenue cases.... The present Russian Minister at Washington is to be recalled as soon as the Grand Duke ALEXIS leaves this country.... The English clergymen who came to attend the Episcopal Convention at Baltimore were officially received yesterday.... M. SCHNEIDER, Ex-President of the Corps Législatif of the Empire, is a candidate for the Consulate-General of Saône-et-Loire, from Le Creusot. The disarming of the National Guard progresses without disturbance. The inhabitants of the occupied provinces complain to President THIERS that the presence of the German is insupportable. The British Miners' League is considered is endeavoring to extend the strike through the north of England. Rear-Admiral COCHRANE is spoken of as Naval Attaché to the British Legation at Washington. Admiral MALCAMPO has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet in Spain, the Seville Ministry having resigned on the election of [illegible]

It is [illegible] that the Democrats in convention in this City have decided to save their property from ruin, by destroying the Tammany gang, let them prove it by holding both to the Committee of Seventy. This Committee has already stopped the leak through which the public money was running away. The tax-payers have derived more benefit than they are yet aware of from the recent exertions of the citizens who are working on their behalf. But these citizens cannot be expected to give up their time to the task, and defray all the expenses of litigation out of their own pockets. Let everybody help them—the workmen with his two cent stamp, the merchant with a good check. Important proceedings are in progress, and we earnestly hear our readers not to allow the Committee to be hampered for want of means. Give according to your power, but give something, and give it without delay.

The Measure of the Democrats to the People.

If the Democrats had been willing to listen to the advice of their wisest leaders at the present moment, they might have placed themselves in a much stronger position before the country than they can expect to hold now. It was well-nigh possible for them to have beaten the Republicans on their own ground. They might, by decisively discarding the influence of the Tammany Ring, have done much to convince many influential bodies of voters that open and systematic fraud and corruption would receive no encouragement from them. They will never have a better opportunity. Much of their evil record during and since the war might have been obliterated by the simple act of refusing to recognise for a single moment the delegates of TWEED. Even if they had lost the elections this Fall by this manœuvre—and they are pretty sure to lose them without it—they would have done much to clear their course for the more important elections of next year. The most thorough-going partisan on the other side wished for nothing better than that the Democrats at Rochester should acknowledge the right of TWEED's delegates to be admitted, while the honest delegates were shown to the door. We, who wish for the re-establishment of honest government more than for any mere party victory, preferred to hope that the representatives of the Ring would be ignominiously scouted at Rochester. But a fatal gift for going wrong seems to pursue the Democrats. They allowed TWEED's agents to walk into the Convention, and to dictate their own course. They refused to admit, in a proper form, the representatives of honest Democrats, led by a man so influential and so widely respected as Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. They thought it would be quite sufficient to pass some resolutions in which corruption was denounced in a variety of cheap phrases, while submitting to the dictation of the most corrupt gang ever seen in this or any other country. Actions speak louder than words, and it was of little use for the Democrats at Rochester to "resolve" that dishonesty was odious, while at the same time consenting to recognise the representatives of thieves.

As we have always maintained, the Democrats would serve the National Treasury pretty much as they have served the Treasury of this City if they only had their own way. They have shown how little acquaintance of principle has to do with their theories of government. The men who earnestly desire to obtain for their party something like the consideration it used to enjoy are dominated over by such creatures as DWYER, who boldly asserts that the frauds of the Tammany leaders are only the offspring of Republican imagination. There would be no doubt where a gentleman of Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN's character would be found in such a contest as this. He tried every argument and every expedient to induce the Convention to appear before the people with clean hands. He even threatened, at last, to resign his position as Chairman of the State Committee. No portion of the blame for the suicidal course of the Convention attaches to him—he did all that an honest and high-minded man could do to save his party from wallowing in TWEED's sty. Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR would also have saved the Democracy of the State from the indelible stigma which it has now incurred, if he had been heard in time. His letter is unsparing in its condemnation of TWEED and his gang. He exhorted the Convention to display "an absolute freedom from all complicity in the great official crime of the day." He warned them that a "different line of conduct would inflict upon the party an incurable wound." Nor was this the end of his plain speaking. "If," he said, "the present City rulers, or their avowed friends, should be received into the bosom of your representative council, or on *any terms or in any degree be tolerated* by it, the odium of their position would inevitably attach to us. The party cannot continue to exist unless the Convention, as its accredited organ, shall stand aloof from these individuals." He states that the malversation of the accused persons "has scarcely been denied," and that their responsibility for it "cannot justly be questioned." The entire speech deserves to be most carefully read by all our readers. Considering the line taken by the Convention, it amounts to an utter condemnation of the Democratic Party. Mr. O'CONOR has vindicated his own good name by his letter, but his fellow Democrats preferred to listen to the voice of DWYER. TWEED and his man BARNES were there with the money-bags, and they carried the day against TILDEN and O'CONOR.

The Democratic journals will try to throw dust in the eyes of the people, by laying much stress upon the fact that the Tammany representatives had no seats in the Convention. But they never asked for seats. All that they applied for they obtained. The entire movement was what is called in the dismal slang of the City Hall, a "put up job." TWEED's terms were instantly accepted. He merely asked to have his own delegates admitted, and to have the honest delegates excluded by a disreputable rebel officer, recognised by the Convention—and it was so recognised. [illegible] Democrats claim for not offering him what he did not want? The exclusion of the honest delegates from this City perfectly satisfied TWEED. After he had succeeded in gaining that point, he could well afford to go to his rooms and bring forth the famous punch-bowl, and listen to a drunken serenade at midnight. He had nothing to gain by the continued presence of FELLOWS and his riff-raff in the Convention. The great thing was to shut out men like Mr. OTTENDORFER. When that was accomplished, all was won. The news of a "great victory" was instantly dispatched to A. OAKEY HALL by telegraph. The whole gang which lives by plunder felt amply rewarded. Mr. TILDEN might make speeches and Mr. O'CONOR write letters, but the solid pudding had once more been carried off by the thieves. Bribery in the person of BARNES, and knavery in the person of TWEED, achieved a complete and signal triumph. The resolutions of the Convention in praise of honest government, were afterward of as little importance as an old woman's story at bed-time. TWEED and his crew paid as little attention to them as they would have paid to a chapter out of the Bible.

All the fine professions in the world cannot now blind the public to the fact that the Democrats have tied the carcase of Tammany round their necks. There is no hope of saving the City or the State but through the intervention of the Republicans, acting in alliance with the sincere reformers among the Democrats. If the Democracy, as a party, wish to go headlong to ruin, it is no part of the "mission" of the Republicans to save them. The ground is now clear for action. The rural Democrats, if it is quite obvious, cannot hope to part with Tammany. It is therefore the duty of the people to show them that although it may be difficult to free government entirely from corruption, men cannot be allowed to hold high offices after they are convicted of vast and unheard of frauds.

German Honesty Against Tammany Corruption.

We desire to call the attention of all honest German-Americans in this City to one fact, and that is, that the success of the Tammany Ring during the past few years has been largely due to German votes. Had the immense multitude of Germans who ordinarily vote the Democratic ticket turned to the side where they naturally belong, the band of swindlers who have so long governed this City would have long ago been ousted. The German Democrats have no strong tie to the party. They are bound to it partly by the tradition of a name, and partly by its supposed greater liberality on the liquor question. On national matters, the Germans are far more in harmony with the Republicans. They were always strong enemies of slavery, were loyal to the Government during the war, and they believe now that the fruits of the war should be secured by the country.

The frauds of the Democratic rulers of New-York have produced a profound impression upon them. The German character, whatever its faults, has always been distinguished for its integrity and love of honest dealing. Few German names figure in the long list of peculators and public robbers, who have so much disgraced this community. The German carries his property by steady industry and hard work, and he has only contempt or indignation for the sharpers who seek the short cut to wealth by fraud and dishonesty. It is evident that the German Democrats of New-York, with the *Staats Zeitung* at their head, have already abandoned the sinking ship of the Tammany crew, and are ready for a "new departure." Whither shall the new movement be?

The *Staats Zeitung* is inclined to lead it in the direction of the Young Democracy, and to keep the masses of indignant Germans in the limits of the Democratic organization. Now, in this battle with corruption, we seldom to have the assistance of the honest Democrats. Indeed, no permanent victory can be won in this City without them. But we would remind the Germans that Tammany was the heart and centre of the party in this City. Its blood has circulated through every part of the City's organization. It will not do for the *World* now to beg the party off from the disgrace of their chosen leaders. A few months since Tammany represented, not only the Democracy of New-York City, but of the State, and seemed fair to control the Democracy of the Union. So rapidly have events moved, that our readers have almost forgotten the very reasonable ambition of the Ring at this last Winter, and that was the purpose to occupy the Presidential chair, and to put the plunderers of New-York in possession of the income of an empire. All this seems now like a vanished dream; and yet, six months ago, the prospect of HOFFMAN in Washington, as a tool of the Ring, and of TWEED and SWEENY and HALL in the Cabinet, or in high national places, did not seem very remote or improbable.

Now all this is changed; but the historical fact none the less remains, that the Democracy is responsible for the New-York Ring, that that party collected, elected, and supported them, and that the Ring a few months since represented the Democracy of the Union. Are the Germans willing to belong to an organization so thoroughly diseased with corruption? They may respect and honor individual Democrats who are now seeking to purify the party at Rochester, but have they any reason to attach themselves permanently to the party? Has the organization any claims on their attachment or fealty? It has fattened and gorged the adventurers; it has spread a net-work of corruption over the State, and has done more in the past six years to demoralize the public conscience, and bring disgrace on republicanism, than all other causes. Its power in this City is mainly a structure of fraud and dishonesty. Why should honest men like the Germans still [illegible] under the standard, and swear by a name, once honored, but now brought down to the lowest depths of degradation? What is there in the Democracy any longer to attract an honest or a patriotic German?

With the Germans still in the Democratic ranks, it will be absolutely difficult to carry out any thorough reform in Municipal matters. In a few years the Ring will again overpower the Reform Democrats, and plunder will go on as before. But with the Germans voting the Republican ticket, the two great parties would be about evenly balanced, and whichever was inclined to corrupt practices would be checked by the other. The minority would then have a representation in the City Government, through the votes in the German Wards, and a much healthier political condition would be brought about. Give us German votes, and we can get a "party of honesty" in power, and keep it for a considerable period in this City.

The Better Controller and the People.

The unmistakable public approval which has been bestowed upon Mr. GREEN's letter to the Department of Public Works is a proof that he will be firmly sustained in putting a corresponding check upon the reckless extravagance of other sections of the City Government. The acting head of the Finance Department occupies at present by far the most important public position in this community. On him it chiefly depends whether the frauds of the past shall be fully disclosed, and it rests with him almost absolutely to check further misappropriation of the public money. The people of New-York have implicit confidence in Mr. GREEN's honesty and resolution. They feel assured that he will take no step which is not dictated by an imperative sense of justice, and they are prepared to stand between him and the clamor of corrupt officials and disappointed place-holders. It is doubly fortunate for the future of good government in this City, that the Deputy Controller should be able to prosecute his work under the consciousness that he has the respectable portion of the community at his back. The task before him will require nerve and energy, and a strong sense of duty to carry him through. He must not only resist every solicitation to an hour and the letter of Judge BARNARD's order in regard to demands which he is strictly enjoined against paying, but he must be guided by its spirit, and by the emphatic utterance of public opinion in matters where a certain amount of discretion is allowed him. The Department of Parks, for example, has been notoriously mismanaged by HARPER and SWEENY. They have spent money recklessly and extravagantly, without regard to taste, utility, or the opinions of men who have made our chief local parks the boast and the pride of the community. They are at present engaged in works whose progress, as in the case of Washington Park and Madison-square, is destructive of all beauty, and whose results will be absolutely hideous. Their labors on Central Park are guided by a similar contempt for public necessity, or for the first principles of landscape gardening. In everything they have touched they have given in return for a monstrous scale of expenditure, results which are at best fourth-class, and which, in many cases, are absolutely contemptible.

The public expect and demand of the Deputy Controller that he should use his discretionary power to check the useless inroads of Messrs. HARPER and SWEENY on the public Treasury. They have been guilty of extravagance, if not of peculation, on a scale only second to that of TWEED. Since the Commissioner of Public Works is to be compelled to face the consequences of his own acts, HARPER and SWEENY cannot be allowed to escape entirely from the responsibility of theirs. Mr. GREEN cannot, and he certainly will not, resort to the Mayor's flimsy plea of the purely "ministerial" character of his office. He has been placed where he is to check extravagance and plunder in every department of the City Government, and the people trust and believe that neither fear nor favor will deter him from doing it. The twaddle about the "poor laborers" proceeds only from the men who have swindled them out of the money set apart to pay their wages. Our Government is not constructed on the socialistic principle that every man has a right to demand of the State employment and sustenance, but this community is fully alive to the fact that it would be infinitely cheaper to keep the honest portion of the City laborers from want, than to put without stint into the hands of the present heads of our Departments money with which an army of swindles, leasers and rebels should be nourished at the public expense, against election time.

It has, we understand, been the practice, for several years, that the Department of Parks, the Police and Health Departments, the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and the Fire Department, should file no pay-rolls with the Controller. They have simply been accustomed to call upon him monthly for a certain sum of money to be spent at their discretion. It is difficult to see why the Controller should take PETER B. SWEENY's receipt in gross for salaries, or that of HENRY SMITH or BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, and refuse that of WILLIAM M. TWEED. The almost unlimited corruption which is possible under such a system is perfectly obvious, and we are credibly informed, that in the case of the Department of Parks, lists of bogus names are regularly inserted on the pay-rolls, and men brought up to answer to them who have not performed a single day's work. In any case, a system so irregular ought to be at once stopped. Before honoring the requisitions for September, Mr. GREEN ought to demand that pay-rolls should be filed from every one of these Departments. Those honestly administered will be put to no inconvenience, and the public have a right to know where the fraudulent names are to be found. We have already published the pay-rolls showing the paid salaries for August of all the Departments which fill their requisitions in detail. It was impossible to give anything but inaccurate indications of who were the sinecurists on these rolls. The Controller has now, or will shortly have before him, the detailed pay-rolls and the gross requisitions for September. In justice to the public he must call upon every Department to furnish their pay-rolls in detail, with the name and address of each man for whom wages is asked from the City Treasury. The Committee of Seventy or any private citizen will thus have a ready means of checking the robbery of the people. Properly certified complaints can be lodged with the Controller that such a man has no existence, that another never did public work, or that a third holds several offices whose duties he only partially fulfills. Mr. GREEN may be trusted to do his duty in the premises.

While we have been explicit in stating what Mr. GREEN owes to the public, it may not be out of place to remind the public of a duty they owe to him, and that is, to pay their taxes promptly. Already the large sum of $676,538.39 has been paid in two days. We trust that a still more emphatic proof of confidence in the present administration of the Finance Department will be forthcoming during the next two. The Deputy Controller must be put in possession of funds enough to meet all imperative and pressing demands, and then he may fairly be expected to devote the necessary attention to the reform of the monstrous abuses of City and County finance.

Some Light on the Kuklux Question.

There is no subject of general importance to the people of the United States about which they know so little as the real extent of the Kuklux outrages at the South. The reason of this is easily found. Every occurrence that can be construed as a political outrage is misrepresented in the local Press, and by the telegraphers, in the interest of one or the other of the great parties. It being, unfortunately, the interest of the Democratic Party to belittle, and of Republican partisans to exaggerate, affairs of this kind, the public finds itself muddled with conflicting statements. This has lasted so long that the general reader of newspapers has almost ceased to follow the subject with even common curiosity. There has lately occurred, however, one case in North Carolina in which ten persons were found guilty, after a protracted trial before a District Court of the United States, of conspiring to beat and intimidate a voter, and of extorting from him, after great torture, a promise to abandon the Republican Party. This trial forms an exception to the dreary mass of unintelligible and confusing reports relating to the Kuklux. It shows a conspiracy to advance political purposes by unlawful and inhuman means. It shows that the conspirators belonged to the Democratic Party, pursued their wicked purposes with the acquiescence of prominent Democrats, and had no reason for malice against their victim except his activity in the Republican cause. One of the prisoners, through his counsel, made a strong appeal to the Court for mercy. The Judge responded at considerable length, reviewing the evidence on which the political character of the conspiracy was based, and concluded:

"If this is not a case in which it becomes the duty of the Court to punish in such way as to answer the purposes of the law, then we will confess that no case will or can arise, in which it will be the duty of the Court to punish in an exemplary way."

The prisoners, will, therefore, serve out a term of imprisonment at the Penitentiary, at Albany, where they will have ample time—strict silence being enforced in that excellent institution—to reflect on the crime they have committed.

Of course the trial and conviction of those men raises a great clamor among the slave-Southern papers. It is denounced as a political movement. The jury is declared to have been packed, and the Judge's charge is pronounced "extraordinary." If the other accusations are not better founded than that based on the Judge's charge, the trial may be accepted as a perfectly fair prosecution, which we have no doubt it was. The charge in full has reached us. It simply explains the law of conspiracy, and the part which the Southern Press finds so hard to accept is the following:

"The offense charged is a conspiracy. It is not the assault or actual beating and injury that constitute the crime. These are the mere result of conspiracy. Here are the conspiracy in action. The offense is complete when two or more persons confederate and agree with the intent set out in the indictment, and all who consent and agree are guilty of the conspiracy."

Those who actually engage in carrying out what has been agreed upon, those who effect the intimidation or beating, or actually use the force to hinder the execution of the law, are not more guilty of the conspiracy than those who, though not actually present, agreed, counselled and consented together, to have the unlawful result accomplished."

Every lawyer will at once perceive that there is nothing in this beyond the well-established and conspicuous features of the law governing such cases. It is only to be regretted that the lawless men who appeal to violence, and those who assented to that appeal, to carry out purposes conceived in political passion, should not have perceived in advance the criminality of their project. Now that it has been explained, and the explanation enforced by the wholesome illustration of a half score of active outlaws shipped to a remote prison, it is to be hoped that there will be no further misunderstanding on the subject, in North Carolina, at least.

The Queen's Cup.

The arrival of Commodore JAMES ASHBURY, and his new schooner yacht *Livonia*, has lent fresh interest to the movements of the New-York Yacht Club. During the past month it took no definite action in regard to this contest, as for some weeks it had no definite information whether the *Livonia* intended coming out this Fall or not. Her arrival last Sunday determined this point, however, in the most satisfactory manner, and we shall no doubt have a series of very brilliant races during the present month. The New-York Yacht Club has already met and appointed a committee of five gentlemen, who are empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the sailing of the race. There will very likely be a considerable difference of opinion on several points between Commodore ASHBURY and the members of the Committee, which we trust, they may arrange to their mutual satisfaction. The New-York Yacht Club Committee are willing to accept Mr. ASHBURY's challenge to sail twelve races as the representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, each race to be sailed over the New-York Yacht Club regular regatta course, and the winner of the greatest number of races to hold the cup. With this arrangement in view, they intend selecting three or four yachts, and commencing with one; let her sail until she is beaten, when she will be replaced by another under the same conditions. Mr. ASHBURY, however, does not agree exactly on all these points. He is willing to sail twelve races, but wishes to sail on an ocean course, either outside Sandy Hook, or at Newport, or any other suitable place; for he claims that his boat has not a fair chance in the various currents of the land-locked Bay, nor is he racing Captain coming to navigate these waters to contend with the native-born pilots carried on board such fleet-sailing yachts. Mr. ASHBURY also wishes to have the yachts sail over the course at the commencement of the series.

There is a great deal of justice in these sides in regard to the course. The deed of gift by which the *Cup* is presented to the New-York Yacht Club specially mentions the regular regatta course; but it may be said that it would be more sportsmanlike to meet the stranger yacht on neutral waters, where neither boat could have an advantage over the other, through knowledge of the local tides and eddies. Mr. ASHBURY's desire also that the competing yachts shall be named before the appointed day is only reasonable, as it would not be fair to him to wait until the morning of the race, and then put up a light or heavy weather yacht, as the day might favor. Mr. ASHBURY has expressed a desire to contest only against keel boats, on the ground that centre-board boats are not so vogue in England, and that as the cup was originally won by a keel yacht, it should still be kept open to competition to yachts of that build alone. Here, however, we think that Mr. ASHBURY overlooks the mark, as the New-York Yacht Club is at perfect liberty to be represented by a yacht of any model it may desire.

Now, if both parties concede a point, they will probably arrange satisfactory terms. For instance, let the course be outside Sandy Hook, the *Livonia* to sail against four selected yachts, three races each. Such an arrangement would be giving the *Livonia* a very liberal chance, and would not leave any opening for objections against the course, in case the *Livonia* should be defeated. The Committee have the power of selecting a yacht or yachts in which the interests of the Club shall be vested, and in case they were to select the *Columbia*, *Sappho*, *Dauntless* and *Palmer*, with the *Dreadnought* as a spare boat in case of accidents, we have little or no fear of the cup changing hands, and our English visitor would have every reason to be satisfied with the treatment his yacht received. Commodore ASHBURY, whether defeated or not, intends to have some sport before his return, and will sail several private matches after the Queen's Cup races are decided.

MINOR TOPICS.

Most people will think it a little remarkable that on a Grand Jury before which the Mayor is to be arraigned, the Mayor has placed, or caused to be placed, a majority of his political friends. This is a "new development" of the jury system. The Mayor's words to the foreman of the jury, and one of his friends is also a member of it—so that he will be tried by a sort of family council. District-Attorney GARVIN is quite satisfied with the jury, because he has found the members men of "excellent department," almost equal to the great Turveydrop himself. Judge SHANDLEY STEPHENS should be elected great honor by dismissing a Grand Jury the composition of which is an insult to the people.

There has been a good deal of misrepresentation about the recent Republican State Convention. Most of it, however, has been so obviously the contrivance of Sunpoliticians that we have not noticed it. But there is one statement which is repeated by the Press of the country that should be denied. It is asserted that the proposal of Mr. WOOD, of Allegheny, with reference to the New-York City delegation, was accepted by and accepted by the delegation nominated by the State Committee, but that Mr. CORNELIUS, with overbearing arrogance, prevented its adoption. This statement is utterly false. The delegation refused to not only did not accept it, but from the moment it was offered utterly repudiated it, for they said its necessary effect was to leave everything in confusion during the present campaign. Neither Committee was to be recognized, but both were to be kept so till after the election. This they regarded as fatal to the success of the party, and so rejected it. The delegation had selected for Chairman and representative. One member, not distinguished for political sagacity, avowedly speaking only for himself, and not understanding fully its purport, stated to the Convention that he accepted it. This is all the warrant there is for saying that it was acceptable to the delegation.

The nomination of Hon. ABRAM PALMER to the Senate, in the Eleventh District, is a good one. Mr. PALMER's district has for two years been represented by a Democrat, who, without being conspicuously offensive, could be counted on for an unfailing partisan vote for the Ring. The Democratic majority two years ago was less than two hundred on a total vote of over twenty thousand, and the district went Republican for Governor last year. It can be represented this year by Mr. PALMER, if its voters appreciate the value of an honest man, and his friends work for him as they ought.

Among recent corporate creations, abroad, we notice the organization in London of what is termed a "Syndicate Union," in which a number of British and foreign capitalists have combined to transact a financial business upon the most comprehensive basis we ever saw put into the form of a charter. As stated in the prospectus, the objects of the Syndicate Union are "to carry on in England or abroad all or any of the following businesses and things: Leading of money to Governments, public companies, persons, upon all kinds of securities, and generally [illegible] loans, deposits, overdrafts, discounting the payment of any moneys, or other accommodations of any kind whatever; subscribing for, buying, and selling bills of exchange, promissory notes; buying, holding, and selling stocks, funds, &c.; borrowing, or raising on deposit, all interests or otherwise any moneys, stocks, &c.; constructing works or conveniences of any kind; refining and assaying gold and other precious metals; banking and financial business in all branches; buying and selling all kinds of goods and property, and to do all such things as they be deemed convenient." This looks like a letter of marque under which a general buccaneering expedition is easily possible, and, in the light of the last clause, one may well inquire of what use special charters can be where such proceedings as this is practicable?

It may, we suppose, be taken for granted that persons who happen to become possessed of [illegible] property, just as this Ring has done, will always be found ready to resist the attempt to retake possession [illegible] Public opinion, [illegible] may have gotten control of [illegible] purchases as they have never gotten a title from it; only one dividend was ever declared, and that was in scrip, and a bond was subsequently issued on the stock. For many years the stock in the best and cheapest that can be used for [illegible] walks it is superior to anything, and a few squares have been laid. A small quantity is also being used for the concrete foundations of the new State Department, but it will never enter in the walls of the building. The District Board of Public Works is large contributor for sidewalks and for macadamizing streets, for which purpose it is excellent as well as cheap. The quarries are a fortunate local enterprise, developed by the expenditure of local capital, and though increasing in business have yet to be made to [illegible]

ERRATUM.—In our first article yesterday the heading "*Friends* in Council" was absurdly changed by a printer's error into "*Fiends* in Council." Every intelligent reader would at once perceive the blunder.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Disposition of the Gubernatorial Election of Mississippi Referred to Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 5.—Gen. HOWARD makes an official announcement to-day of the last crop of cotton about certain officers of the Government, and the Senate about others. He denies in the most positive manner that he now owns or ever did own any stock whatever in that quarry, and denies furthermore that the Quartermaster-General's Department is using it in large quantities, to the exclusion of all other varieties. It has been used for some purposes in connection with Prussian blue, ultramarine and similar qualities from Wyoming Valley, Penn., and Hudson River, New-York. As to the others, the facts are as follows: The President bought and paid for his stock, to some pay with cotton when possession could be given before he was nominated for Governor. It is the impression that it was a good investment. Gens. BABCOCK and DENT obtained theirs at the same time, and BABCOCK and his brother-in-law, Commissioner of Public Buildings, who, it is said, still own theirs, but will be glad to find a purchaser as they have never realized a cent from it; only one dividend was ever declared, and that was in scrip, and a bond was subsequently issued on the stock. For many years the stock in the best and cheapest that can be used for sidewalks; it is superior to anything, and a few squares have been laid. A small quantity is also being used for the concrete foundations of the new State Department, but it will never enter in the walls of the building. The District Board of Public Works is a large contributor for sidewalks and for macadamizing streets, for which purpose it is excellent as well as cheap. The quarries are a fortunate local enterprise, developed by the expenditure of local capital, and though increasing in business have yet to be made to [illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 5.—The following has just been issued:

INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The following has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1871.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Department a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated [illegible] 30, 1871, in which he states that [illegible] Collectors of Internal Revenue in the States of [illegible] Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, [illegible] the Internal Revenue taxes [illegible] of the United States Courts are in too many instances lax in the administration of their duties, the results of which is that [illegible] Internal Revenue have to the general [illegible] that [illegible] Internal Revenue have to the general [illegible] that [illegible] which is [illegible] Internal Revenue have to the general [illegible] that [illegible] which is [illegible] Internal Revenue have to the general [illegible] that [illegible] which is

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE REPENTANT REPUBLICANS.

The regular meeting of the Tammany Republican General Committee was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, BENJAMIN TOMKINS, Esq., in the chair. With the exception of Gen. FORTER, D. D. CONOVER, JOHN COCHRANE, GEO. W. PALMER, and MARK LISCHER, the leaders of the party were absent.

The following resolutions were proposed by Gen. COCHRANE with a recommendation from the Executive Committee for their adoption:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and ratify the action of the Republican State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 6th of September, 1871, and we pledge our cordial efforts to its support, and we call upon all our friends to unite with us in order to rally at the polls on the next election.

Whereas, The State Convention directed the Republican Committee to perfect and consummate the organization of Political Associations, and to notify the friends of National Republican ideals to rally to the support of such organizations; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to perfect such organization as may seem to them best calculated to make us of the value in the coming campaign, and to report the same to the Republican General Committee at the earliest practicable day.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Republican General Committee be requested to confer with the Mayor, in conjunction with the Committee of Seventy, with reference to the appointment of Inspectors and poll clerks for the coming election.

Mr. HAUSSMANN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the dignified and prompt action of our delegates in withdrawing from the Convention upon the rejection of the resolutions of Gen. WARD, and in support of the conservative views expressed in the report of the Committee of the Convention on contested seats, meets with our unqualified approval.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in speaking to the resolution, charged that fraud was practiced at Syracuse, and that he considered himself absolved from all obligations under the circumstances.

Gen. FORTER offered a resolution, as a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That we approve and commend the conduct and course of the full minority delegation in the late Republican Convention held at Syracuse on the 6th of September, 1871, and we pledge our cordial efforts to its support, and we call upon all our friends to unite with us in order to rally at the polls on all the next ensuing election.

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Mr. HAUSSMANN said that four years ago those who were branded them as Tammany men were openly in collusion with that organization, and those who now charged them with being in league with Tammany had said they knew it. Tammany fell and told the story better than it was related by Mr. RITTENBAND. He claimed also that organization was the rank and file of the Republican Party and would be Republican in spite of anybody.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE said that the Delegates to Syracuse should not object if body resolutions were adopted. He fully recognized the great events which took place at Syracuse and which led to the withdrawal of the delegation. It now remained for this organization to insist upon their rights, and prepare to listen fairly to all that may be said by the State Committee, and to vote for what should be the best future course. Mr. CONOVER also referred to the action of the delegation at Syracuse. Mr. RITTENBAND accepted Gen. FORTER's resolution, and both were adopted.

Mr. TUCKEY stated that a joint committee, which had been appointed at Syracuse, had held a meeting, and resolved to give their hearty support to the ticket of Gen. GROSVENOR G. PRATHAM, Jr. A. V. LOCKETT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Committee are cordially due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. HAMILTON WARD (Sheriff) for his able and impartial conduct as one of the Judges of the late Convention held at Syracuse, and for the firm stand he took against the dictation of the Republican Party of the State, and for the manly and fearless manner in which he conducted himself during the whole of the three days' session of the Convention, and the General Committee hereby pledges to him their hearty support in the future as in the past.

Mr. HAUSSMANN said he perfectly well aware that the Prince had the power to do as he pleased in the premises, but it seems that this Committee should say to the party in power it should not remain in position a man who is corrupt. I move it be referred to the Executive Committee.

Gen. FORTER moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. HAUSSMANN then withdrew the proposition.

A resolution by Mr. RITTENBAND directing the Executive Committee to make preparations for election, elicited a remark from Gen. FORTER to the effect that it would be well to see what the Executive Committee intended to do with respect to this Committee. He thought it would be a mistake to meet on the day of election, as did the Committee of Seventy, and he did not see why any faction that intended to nominate JAMES O'BRIEN, who he knew was one of the greatest rascals in the United States.

Gen. PALMER moved that the matter of nominations for the election be referred to the Executive Committee with power.

The first having been carried, and this was the duty of the Executive Committee, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Committee then adjourned to await the action of the State Committee.

THE REFORM DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the General Committee at Apollo Hall—Committee-ship Matters—Instead of Judge Barnard, Tammany Represented by "Patrick" Hennessy.

The General Committee of the Reform Democracy met for evening at Apollo Hall. There was a very large attendance of delegates, the large hall being crowded, some standing room only. President among those on the platform were Gen. O'RIELLY, Ex-Corporation Clerk SAMUEL G. DOUGHERTY, Chief Counsel F. H. BETTS and "Patrick" PORTERFIELD. Mr. COURTNEY said that he neither the President, Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, nor any of the Vice-Presidents had arrived, he would nominate Mr. F. H. BETTS as temporary Chairman. Mr. BETTS was unanimously called to the chair. The Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats reported in regard to the Eighth and Fifth Wards that the delegates received by the Committee were those headed by JAMES FITZGERALD from the Eighth, and PETER MITCHELL from the Fifth Ward. This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. L. H. COATES then offered the following resolution:

Resolved (First) That the Executive Committee, consisting of nine members, be constituted by the President, for the purpose of collecting, preserving and forwarding evidence of fraud and corruption in the Committee, and that all the money collected for them be paid over into the hands of the Treasurer.

Mr. SAMUEL G. COUGHLIN prefaced the following resolution by remarking that he was present in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday when the Grand Jury were charged, and that from the manner Mr. BARNARD spoke of the reporters and had not been studious, he (Mr. COUGHLIN) was confident that the time was fast approaching when illegal voting and false swearing would be a thing of the past. Following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Reform General Committee of the City of New-York are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, Holding the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the City and County of New-York, for his able, fearless, and necessary charge to the Grand Jury in regard to the preservation of the purity of the elective franchise.

The speech and resolution were received with

thunders of applause. The following resolution, also offered by Mr. COUGHLIN, was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the thanks be tendered to Chief Justice of this General Committee, and that the same be communicated to the Chairman of each Ward General Committee, and of the Executive Committee, from time to time to be selected by the Chairman.

Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN, in a short speech, proposed that Apollo Hall be made the permanent head-quarters of the Reform Democracy, and that from that place until the close of the election it be kept always open to receive communications from the different Ward Committees, and that the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Ward Committees be directed to send their names to the General Committee.

A resolution was put in writing, which was offered by a gentleman in the body of the hall to the effect that the members of the Reform Democracy should by all means any connection whatever from a nominee of Tammany, was received with cheers and clapping of hands that lasted for several minutes. When the applause had subsided the Chairman asked if there was any other business before the meeting. Calls from all parts of the room was made for "Frank" POMEROY. This gentleman, being introduced, he spoke at length, and in plain, strong Saxon denounced Tammany Hall and its leaders. He said that he had just come from the far West, where he had gone a year ago for the purpose of finding the true sentiment of the people with regard to the Tammany Ring. While in California he had been asked to join a Democratic Club, which he refused to do, as the Democratic Party, he was informed, caused society by the demoralizing effect the corporate name of the municipal frauds in this City had on the Democratic Party. The success of repentance from the Tammany leaders by the people of America, and particularly by the Democratic Party, was fearful. The whole land was filled with curses on the Tammanyites, the mechanic, the laborer, even the women and children felt and rebeled against the iron hand of their oppressors. He was told by Republicans in the West that the Democrats were not fit for power; that they would rule the country as they had ruled New-York. Mr. POMEROY concluded by urging his hearers to continue the fight against Tammany, even though by its usual fraud it might gain another victory over the people this Fall, to fight on, on, until Tammany should be crushed, never more to be placed in another sphere outside this murderous one of ours, where they shall feel warmer than in the fight we now wage against them. The meeting then adjourned to meet on next Wednesday at 8 o'clock, P. M.

GENERAL LOCAL POLITICS.

The Tenth Assembly District Republicans—Grounds Administration Has Gained—Tammany Denounced.

A meeting of the Tenth District Republican Assembly was held last evening at Concordia Hall. Mr. J. M. PATTERSON presided, and made a brief address, congratulating them on the result of the Syracuse Convention, and concluded by asking them to let by-gones be by-gones, and that they can strike hard the Democrats, whose rascality has heaped such insult upon this City.

Mr. GEO. S. MCWATTERS then proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we denounce as ungenerous the action of any man who, from motives of personal ambition, jealousy, prejudice, or any other cause, is unwilling to sacrifice individual predilections in order to promote the unity and concentrate the strength of the Republican Party, upon whose success the prosperity and glory of the nation so largely depends.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the patriotic and disinterested action of the Republican Party of New-York has been vindicated afresh. Its principles, as set forth in the platform of the late Convention, are a guarantee of security to the public credit, and we give to the candidates nominated by that Convention our undivided and hearty support.

Resolved, That the financial policy of the Government, embodying as it does both economy and efficiency in the collection of the revenues, and the vigorous enforcement of the laws against speculation and fraud, and the liberal appropriations for public works, is entitled to the confidence and support of the people, and the interest upon the public debt by millions, and the payment of the debt itself by hundreds of millions, thereby lifting burdens from the shoulders of the people, is entitled to the confidence and support of the patriots—a policy which stands in such marked contrast with that of the Tammany Democracy which, while it professes to be economical, has increased the debt of the city one hundred per cent, and converted the city government into a machine for the plunder of the tax payers.

Resolved, That we see in the recognition of Tammany, with all its frauds, yesterday, in the Democratic Convention, evidence of a determination to defy this City to the end and that we pledge our earnest efforts to aid co-operate with the Citizens' Committee of Seventy, the Council of Political Reform, and the Union League of America, in their endeavors to expose, punish and prevent the continuance of these enormous frauds, by electing a Republican State and Municipal Government.

Resolved, That in token of our appreciation of the Citizens' Committee of Seventy, and in response to their earnest appeal for funds to carry on the war we have and now take up a subscription, and forward the same to the Hon. Henry Hilton, Treasurer of said Committee.

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit the co-operation of the honest citizens of this District, and more especially those who have hitherto acted with us in the Democratic Party, and we feel confident that by the united hand of friendship that, combined, we may work together to rescue the district from Democratic rule.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to those City journals which have given their support to the movement for reform, in these we include the *Mail*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Standard*, *Tribune*, *South Reform*, and especially to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for showing the necessity of such action.

Mr. W. H. LOCKWOOD seconded the resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

Dr. TEMBARTS next addressed the meeting, denouncing Tammany in strong language.

Before the meeting adjourned the subscription lists for the purpose defined in the resolutions were opened.

The Germans of the Fifteenth Ward Redeeming Tammany.

A large number of leading German citizens of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting at the hall on the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, last night, for the purpose of effecting an independent organization of the German voters of the district, to aid in the movement against corruption and local misgovernment. The meeting was presided over by Dr. HOFFMANN, who, in stating the object as above, said that it was time that the citizens of this Ward should follow the example of the other districts in the City, to organize and join in the war against the common enemy. He stated that, as a preliminary meeting, a committee of Organization had been formed, composed of himself, Messrs. Lithauer, Suckow, Herlich, Noepel, Reininger, Roessner, Seile, Unger, Mitmaner and Boch, which had prepared a plan of organization embracing resolutions, which were submitted, declaring that the German citizens of the Ward had with satisfaction the general resignation resulting from the disclosures of corruption, and the general movement to put an end to further official dishonesty and fraud; that they fully join in this movement; that the German citizens, without previous party affiliations, should make joint efforts in that direction; that in order to effect a thorough reform in this direction, a repeal of the present charter is demanded; further, that in the future only candidates of well-known honesty and integrity, independent of corrupt political cliques, should be supported; and that other similar independent organizations shall be called upon to co-operate with this organization in this matter.

This plan of organization, including the resolutions, was subjected to a brief debate, in which Messrs. HEBERT, Dr. KRACKOWITZER and others participated, and adopted with some few amendments. Further action for permanent organization was postponed until the next meeting.

Kings County Politics—The Basis of Representation in the Republican General Committee.

The noisy meeting that was held by the Kings County Republican General Committee on the night of Tuesday last, and the fact that the trouble was occasioned by a proposition to change the basis of representation in the county, has been occasive of considerable discussion among the politicians. At present each ward and county town is entitled to five members in the Committee, irrespective of the number of voters in the ward or town. The proposition made on Tuesday night, and the adoption of which was practically prevented by the Bliss men, was to allow each firm one delegate to every ward and town, then one more for every 300 votes cast at the previous Gubernatorial election, and, finally, one additional delegate for every fractional part of 300, not less than 100. The injustice of the present system of representation is evident from the fact that the town of Gravesend, which never polled more than seventy Republican votes at any election, has as many representatives in the General Committee as the Twentieth Ward, which has a Republican constituency of over 2,000. By the present system, however, the Bliss men, while they do not represent more than 5,000 Republican voters, are enabled to outvote the others, who represent 17,000 votes. The five county-towns have an aggregate of twenty-five votes in the Committee, while combined they never polled 1,200 Republican votes for a general election. These twenty-five votes, with twelve extra ones, are on the side of BLISS, and that is the reason that the proposition to put representation on an equitable footing created such a disturbance on Tuesday night. Still, the justice of the change is so apparent that it must be brought about sooner or later.

The Republicans United.

The Committee appointed by delegates who withdrew from the recent Republican State Convention at Syracuse, and who organized a meeting at Wild's Opera-house, in that city, on the 20th of September, held a meeting yesterday, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we unite in support of the State ticket nominated at Syracuse on the 20th September, and do cordially recommend to all Republicans of the

State, that, in the coming election, it is important to [illegible] any further division at this time, and that the success with which it was crowned by the [illegible] of Delegates, held in Wild's Opera-house, Syracuse, on the 20th September ult.

A. F. RITTENBAND, Secretary.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Williamsburg.

A mass meeting of Democrats of the Seventh Assembly District was held last evening in Cosmopolitan Hall, Williamsburg, ROBERT MAYOR in the chair.

W. WARD offered resolutions indorsing the action of the Rochester Convention, denouncing State Commissions and demanding a restoration of the ancient rights and privileges of the Mayor and Common Council. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The speakers all repudiated the Tammany frauds, and claimed that their party should not be held responsible for them.

Local Political Brevities.

Alderman WANDLE has received the Republican nomination in the Fifth Assembly District of Hudson County.

The Republican County Convention held at Morristown, N. J., yesterday, unanimously nominated JOSEPH C. POTTS, of Madison, for State Senator.

The James O'Brien Association of the Twenty-first Ward met last night and appointed a committee to confer with other Ward Associations in the Ward for the purpose of consolidation.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward was held last evening at Pumpton Building, at which Mr. HENRY A. BERRY, one of the Committee of Seventy, delivered an address, in which he said that associations are now being formed in every Ward in the City for the correction of political abuses.

Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN publishes a card in one of the German papers, respecting the rumor now circulating that the name of Mr. German's being nominated on the Republican State ticket, because he contemplated a nomination on the State ticket next year. He declares the rumor to be false, and that he will not accept any nomination next year, not even on the electoral ticket.

POLITICAL NOTES.

EDMUND RICE is the new Chairman of the Minnesota Democratic State Central Committee.

Democratic authority estimates the colored vote cast in California at the late election at 2,904—nearly all Republican.

The Boston Young Men's Democratic Club is to hold a ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall, Monday night.

EX-Attorney-General JEREMIAH S. BLACK is out in a strong and vigorous denunciation of the Tammany frauds.

Indiana Democrats are regarding W. S. HOLMAN and W. E. NIBLACK in the light of possible candidates for Governor.

Some Georgia Democrats are suggesting the election of Chief Justice LOCHRANE to the United States Senate.

A Boston man, who thinks he is a friend of reform, told an acquaintance that he "belongs to the Butler Party, minus BUTLER."

The Albany *Evening Journal* learns that WINANS has withdrawn his name as an independent candidate for Assembly in Chautauqua County.

The Des Moines *Register* has announced itself in favor of the election of Gen. G. M. DODGE to the United States Senate from Iowa, as successor of Hon. JAMES HARLAN.

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER was yesterday nominated at Utica as the Republican candidate for Senator from the Twelfth District, Rensselaer and Washington Counties.

A call has been published by the Chairman of the State Temperance Committee of Minnesota, for a mass convention in St. Paul, on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The Richmond *Whig* "suspects Tammany is the very best part of the New-York Democracy," which is about as severe a sentence as has recently been passed upon the New-York Democracy.

EDWARD M. GORING has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Dutchess County. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says the nomination is a good one.

GEORGE A. GOSS, the Republican nominee for Assembly in the First District of Monroe County, is an active and upright Republican, and son of a former member of Assembly. He will, it is thought, redeem the district.

The official returns show that the vote just cast in California was the largest ever polled in the State. It is very nearly 170,000. The largest vote before this was for President in 1860, when 118,840 were polled.

A citizen of Buffalo advertises in the *Express* an offer of prizes of $20, $10, and $5 for the most nearly accurate estimates of the average vote that will be cast by the two parties in Erie County at the approaching election.

The Kuklux took a peaceable white man from his house in Sumter County, South Carolina, on Friday night last, and, after tying him to a tree, lashed him with a cow-hide, because he was Republican.

HENRY S. KNAPP, a member of the present Senate of Illinois, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of that State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. BURTON C. COOK.

The Amherst *Record* says: Prof. JULIUS H. SEELYE, of Amherst College, is not a candidate for the position of Congressman nor held by Mr. WASHBURN, and does not desire to have his name used in that connection.

Mr. S. C. CLEAVELAND has been nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth District—Ontario, Yates and Seneca Counties. He is the editor of the Penn Yan *Chronicle*.

The Republican Convention in Schenectady yesterday nominated Hon. WEBSTER WAGNER by acclamation for Senator from the Fifteenth District. The District is made up of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schenectady Counties.

Democratic papers in Virginia are fearful of defeat in the coming election. The Richmond *Enquirer* says the only thing now like the political outlook in the State, that the Conservatives are conducting themselves in a reckless and suicidal manner, and that there is great danger of defeat.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-fourth District met in Owego yesterday and balloted 278 times ineffectually for a candidate, each ballot standing six each for Hon. CHAPPELL HUNTINGTON, of Tompkins, and T. I. CHATFIELD of Tioga. The Convention adjourned until Monday next.

An Illinois paper reports that Senator TRUMBULL wrote that portion of the admirable platform adopted by the recent Illinois Republican State Convention, which declares that the Republican Party, without any new departures, is equal to the correction of existing abuses and the perfecting of needed reforms, and that its mission will not have ended till they are accomplished.

Of JAMES B. MURDOCK, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Steuben, a Democratic paper published in his county says: "Mr. MURDOCK represented his town in the Board of Supervisors for many years, and is a reliable business man, and it would be hard work for the Radicals, even of this county, to pick out from their ranks a better man for member."

The Chautauqua Republicans have nominated the following county ticket: For County Judge, EMORY F. WARNER, of Pomfret; District-Attorney, EDWARD B. BOOTSEY, of Ellicott; Superintendent of the Poor, FRANCIS FRENCH, of Dunkirk; Justice of Sessions, JOHN C. GRISWOLD, of Ashwaguh; Coroner, S. C. HORTON, of Sherman.

The Republicans of Dutchess have nominated HENRY M. TAYLOR for County Judge and H. T. WALCOTT for Justice of Sessions. The result of the final ballot for Surrogate was: WM. R. WOODIN, 94; PETER DORLAND, 76; blank, 1. There were 162 delegates, and the friends of Mr. WOODIN insisted that it required a majority vote of the delegates to make the nomination.

The Republicans of St. Lawrence County have nominated the following ticket: For County Judge, Chas. O. Tappan, of Potsdam; Surrogate, Silliman Foote, of Colton; Special Surrogate, H. D. Ellsworth, of Canton; Superintendent of Poor, F. F. Beloh, of Massena; Coroners, D. McFall, of Bossie; John R. Furness, of Ogdensburg; Justices of Sessions, S. Baldwin, of Canton; James Miller, of Louisville.

The Republican Convention for the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District met in Corning, on Wednesday, and nominated Col. GARRETT A. HARROWER for Senator, he receiving on the first ballot thirteen votes, and Hon. THEODORE L. MINIER four. The nomination was made unanimous. The Elmira *Advertiser* says it is a strong and worthy selection, and that Col. HARROWER will deserve the confidence and fulfill the expectations of the party and the people.

And now Ex-Gov. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has been interviewed. He said Gen. GEO. W. CASS, of Pennsylvania, is his personal choice for President, but he has no expectation of seeing him nominated. He condemned both the

Democratic and Republican Conventions of Kentucky for their action on the Civil Rights question.

A meeting was held last night at No. 143 West Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by the Seventeenth Assembly District Colored Republican Association, ROBERT KINGSTON, President, in the chair. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the colored voters of the Seventeenth Assembly District approve of the action of the Committee of Seventy, and hail with delight the revelations of corrupt schemes, and will use all their efforts for the success of the Republican ticket.

After filling some vacancies the meeting adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There were two deaths from yellow fever yesterday at Charleston.

The Marquis DE SAYRE, French Chargé d'Affaires, has arrived at Rome.

WILLIAM G. NEILSON has been appointed gauger for the First District of Ohio.

The funeral of Hon. G. H. MUNFORD took place yesterday afternoon, at Rochester.

The loss by the burning of the Victoria Oil-works at Philadelphia, is $50,000, mostly covered by insurance.

The mackerel fishermen at Eastport, Me., have come in and have given up. They report the season a perfect failure for them.

The suit of MELLIER against the Bradstreets for Commercial Agency, pending in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, was withdrawn on Tuesday, at the plaintiff's costs.

The amount of duties paid at the Customhouse in Chicago, for the month of September, is $175,000, being three times as much as in September of last year.

JOHN GOTT, of Sandwich, N. H., accidentally shot and killed himself, Wednesday, while hunting, and GEO. BROWN, of Moultonboro lost his right arm in the same way.

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at its session in Salem, Wednesday, voted unanimously to include in their work the sending of missionaries to nominally Christian nations.

The case of Mrs. E. G. WHARTON, indicted for poisoning Gen. KINGSMAN and E. VAN NESS, was yesterday removed from the Criminal Court of Baltimore to the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County.

Dr. CROHIN, a well known Jewish Rabbi of Chicago, is forming a new congregation of Israelites who will in their worship adopt the Berlin prayer-book, and observe the first day of the week as their Sabbath, instead of Saturday.

HENRY YEATS, a merchant of Berlin, Ill., committed suicide on Tuesday last by taking strychnine. After taking the poison he sat down and conversed with his family for some time, then told his wife what he had done, and expired a few minutes.

On Wednesday five policemen were brought into Court at Philadelphia, and held each in $5,000 bail for answer charges of misdemeanor in inciting to rioting. It was alleged that they had threatened the lives of the canvassers and stolen the books of registry of voters.

Drs. Clove, Halliday, Smith, Brickell, Bemis, Brune, Beard, and a great many other prominent physicians, publish a statement that there exists no yellow fever in New-Orleans, and that the city has been remarkably clear throughout the Summer.

CARROLL SANBORN, the notorious thief who recently escaped from the custody of the Sheriff at Concord, N. H., was arrested Wednesday night in Lawrence, Mass., in the act of committing a burglary. He resisted, and was shot twice, receiving severe wounds.

Letters from Washington to parties in Boston state that Special Agents M. W. BINGHAM, of Boston, and B. G. JAYNES, of New-York, report that the case jointly investigated by them in New-York City of fraudulent importation of spices has been settled by the payment into Court of a penalty of $60,000.

The jail at Laramie City, Wyoming, was broken open by a gang of desperadoes from the Black Hills, Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, who, by the aid of sledges, crowbars, cold chisels, &c., forced an entrance into the cells and liberated three of their comrades. They all escaped to the Hills and have not been recaptured. There was no officer at guard.

The friends of HENRY SOUTHER, an independent candidate for the Judiciary at Mahoney City, Penn., held a large meeting, Wednesday night, which was broken up by the attack of a mob, led by the brother of Town H. WALKER, a rival candidate for the same office. Part of the alleged plan was for the assassination of W. F. HUGHES, one of the speakers, which was foiled by a large bonfire, that threw too great a light for the dark deed.

EUROPE

M. Schneider a Candidate for the French Council-General—A Naval Attache to the British Legation at Washington—The Spanish Ministry.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—M. SCHNEIDER, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, is a candidate for the Council-General of the Department of Saône-et-Loire from Le Creusot. Minister POUYER-QUERTIER left for Berlin last night.

The disarming of the National Guard has been completed in the Departments of Cher Nievre and Allier. A report that an amnesty was to be granted to the Communists is pronounced false. President THIERS receives complaints every day from the occupied provinces, declaring the presence of the German troops insupportable.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The General Committee of the Nine-hours' League at Sunderland is organising for an extension of the strike throughout the North of England. Rear-Admiral COCHRANE will probably be appointed Naval Attaché of the British Legation at Washington.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—Señor SAGASTA having been elected President of the Congress (or lower branch) of the Cortes, the Zorilla Ministry tendered their resignations. The King then telegraphed a request to Gen. SERRANO to assume the task of forming a new Ministry. He declined. Señor SAGASTA then advised the King to invite Señor ZORILLA to reconstruct the Government, and remain at the head. This advice does not appear to have been followed, as Admiral MALCAMPO was called upon and accepted. The following "state" for the new Ministry is generally believed to be correct:

MALCAMPO, Premier and Minister of Marine.
ALVAREZ, Minister of the Interior.
OLOZAGA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
COLMEIRO, Minister of Justice.
BASSOLI, Minister of War.
CANDAU, Minister of Finance.
BERGOSA, (probably,) Minister of Public Works.

It is reported that these will take their oaths of office today.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Relations With Our Government—The Approaching Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—As Grand Duke ALEXIS will soon reach the United States, the position of Mr. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, is freely discussed in diplomatic circles, as that gentleman will take a prominent part in the official and popular receptions in honor of the distinguished visitor, and especially in the subject invested with additional interest, from the fact that the correspondence between the United States and Russia with reference to Mr. CATACAZY has been closed, at least for the present, with the result as hereafter mentioned, the facts having been derived from well-informed sources, and which are substantially as follows:

In June last the President, through the Secretary of State, requested the recall of Mr. CATACAZY, placing the request on the ground that his conduct, official and personal, had for sometime been such as materially to impair his usefulness near the Government, and rendered intercourse with him for either business or social purposes highly disagreeable, and the President also expressed the opinion that the interests of both countries would be promoted, and these relations of cordiality with the Government of the CZAR, of the importance of which the CZAR was well aware, would be restored upon such recall. Nothing having occurred upon the receipt of the request to change the relations of the Russian Legation here were to be changed. Our Minister, Mr. CURTIN, pursuant to instructions, communicated these views to Mr. WESTMANN, the Vice-Chancellor of the Russian Empire, who, in reply to our Minister, expressed himself to the effect that it was in his power to recall the improper minister to CATACAZY, in view of the visit of the Duke ALEXIS to the United States, as in such event there would be no Minister to attend the Duke as the "properly accredited representative of the Russian Government. It was a very serious matter, and he, for the reasons given, declined to accede to the request. Notice of the Emperor's successor, he added, could not be appointed in time to meet the Duke on his arrival in the United States. Our Government, however, unaffluenced by the arguments of the Vice-Chancellor, in the further progress of the correspondence, continued to urge CATACAZY's recall. In the meantime on the 10th of August the Secretary of State had an interview with Mr. CATACAZY, the only one since June, when the first note was sent to Mr. CURTIN. At that meeting the Secretary informed him that his recall had been requested. It will be recollected that on the 20th of September a letter was published purporting to have been written at St. Petersburg, and dated the 13th of August, or four days before that interview, in which it was stated that Mr. CATACAZY was thoroughly sustained by his Government, and that during the interview a similar assertion was made by the Secretary himself. It would seem from what has already been stated, whoever may be responsible of being the author of that letter, that the assertion therein was incorrect. After various notes to the Vice-Chancellor, that officer finally brought the subject of recall to the notice of the Emperor, who requested, in the interest expressed, that Mr. CATACAZY should be detained at the Presidents until the visit of Grand Duke ALEXIS is over. On the 16th or 20th of September, on receiving information of the recall of the President, through the proper official channels, acceded to it, coupled with the expression of a desire to manifest friendship for the Grand Duke. It would seem from the importance which Mr. CATACAZY was informed by Secretary FISH that if, when the visit of the Grand Duke is concluded, he shall not be recalled, his passports will be sent to him, and that the President will not receive him unless accompanied by the Grand Duke; and, further, that the President will at no time hold conversation with him.

In connection with the coming of the Grand Duke, it should be stated that the saints to be fixed by our naval vessels on the approach of the Russian fleet will not be in his honor as he is only a subordinate officer on board the ship, but in honor of the Russian Admiral, the superior in command. The salute to the Grand Duke, according to etiquette, will commence only when he shall land upon our shore, soon after which he will proceed to Washington, where he will be officially received as were the British Princes. The Grand Duke will remain here a day or two, and then return to New-York, whence he will go to Niagara Falls, Chicago and other Western cities, and also to San Francisco. He has also expressed a desire to see a prairie, about which he has read so much. He will again visit Washington during the session of Congress.

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Persons sometimes complain that WE make them wait too long before quiting their teeth extracted. They seldom have to wait more than ten minutes, and even this can be avoided by calling or writing and securing an appointment. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dr. JOHN F. FISH, some time Surgeon Colton Dental Association. No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

A. Pinaud's New Perfumes,
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and "WHITE ROSE." —*Advertisement.*

A Chance for Working Men.—In order to enable the mechanical and industrial classes to visit the Fair at Jersey City at very trifling cost, the Management have reduced the price of admission to 10 cents; children, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 629 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, glass, gilt, enamels, and illuminated colors. —*Advertisement.*

BILLIARD TABLE AT HOME FOR $20.—Full size cues and balls; no extra room required; diagram mailed free. ABBOT & NICHOLS, No. 46 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; 4 pages of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; Notes of agricultural and domestic interest, and miscellany and items of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE Cents.

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THE IMPERIAL GRANUM, the most NUTRITIOUS AND DELICATE FOOD yet introduced, proved to be the only thing on which infants can live in cases of extreme weakness. Sold by all druggists, and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & BYRNES, No. 308 Water-st., corner of Maiden-la.

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The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and SPARKLING SILVER, is SQUIRES', No. 97 Nassau-st., Diamonds a specialty.

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Most Stylish Hats in town are made by Dr. CURTIS & BIGELOW'S WATER PROOFS.

MARRIED.

BULLARD—RICHARDS.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Irvington, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., JOHN E. BULLARD, of Boston, to Miss MARY A., only daughter of Gen. A. G. RICHARDS.

CARPENTER—MACKIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, at Trinity Church, Newark, by Rev. Dr. A. H. Carter, F. A. CARPENTER, of New-York, to LIDA, daughter of Patrick MACKIN, of Newark.

DIEBACH—MCCALE.—On the 19th September, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Geneva, Switzerland, ALPHONSE, Comte de DIEBACH to MINA, only daughter of Harry MCCALL, late of Philadelphia.

FOSDICK—MOREHOUSE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. N. Martin, WM. E. FOSDICK, of Montclair, and CARO HOOKER MOREHOUSE, daughter of the late Morgan Morehouse, of Morristown.

HUTTON—HYATT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. S. Stafford Drowne, D. D., Rev. ALFRED T. HUTTON, of Troy, N. Y., to ELLEN, eldest daughter of Miles HYATT, of the former place.

SEAL—THOM

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important transaction effected at the Exchange yesterday, Oct. 5, was the sale of the West Side Elevated Railroad, under a judgment in foreclosure, by order of the Supreme Court, Judge O. Russell, Esq., referee. James M. Miller, auctioneer, conducted the sale, and the property was disposed of for $40,000, the purchaser being Mr. James A. Cowan, a trustee for the bondholders. The mortgage foreclosed in the action in question amounted to $200,000, and the sale, it was understood, vests all subsequent liens on the road to the value of about $60,000. As to whether the railway will be removed, or another attempt made by the present purchasers to operate it, is as yet undetermined.

In addition to this transaction, S. Dreone sold at public auction seven lots, located on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Rochester avenues, Brooklyn, having fronts respectively on the latter avenue, and on 120 feet in depth, and 50 feet in width. The lots were sold in one parcel, and bought by David Elstin for $6,000. No other sales were made.

The result of the seventeen auction sales of Arrington, N. J., on Wednesday, by A. B. Mellick, Jr. & Bro., in which to state was not as satisfactory as was expected, for although quite a large number of persons were in attendance, bidding seemed indisposed to come often approximating to the real value of the property, and it was, therefore, deemed injurious by those interested in the disposition to withdraw it from sale. The Woodbridge County farms advertised to be sold also on Wednesday at White Plains, by Wilmot, Sampson & Garretson, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, was not offered, the suit involving the title to the same having been settled. Improved property on Fulton, Richmond Hill, Lower Island, Jamaica & Mellick, auctioneers, and at Unionville, N. J., A. B. Mellick, Jr. & Bro., auctioneers, reports will be made to-morrow. For to-day the only auction announced is at the Exchange, a local sale of salt, by 100, with improvements, on the south side of Sixty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

At private sale V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-st, report having disposed of four lots together, in size 100 by 100, located on the northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Eighteenth-street, for $60,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Oct. 5.

BROKERS.

By S. Dingee.

7 lots S. W. corner Atlantic and Rochester Aves., together forming plot 75 feet 10 in. 125ft. 7 in. 75ft. 8in. 125ft. $6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 12th-st., 5th and 6th ave., three story, brick.
West 14th-st., 9th and 8th ave., four story, brown stone, extra deep lot.
West 16th-st., 6th and 7th ave., three story, brick.
West 17th-st., near 8d-av., four story, brick, English basement.
West 18th-st., 8th and 9th ave., four story, brick.
West 21st-st., 8th and 9th ave., four story, brown stone.
East 22d-st., near 4th-av., three-story, brick.
East 23d-st., near 4th-av., four story, brick, English basement.
West 23th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, four story, brown stone, English basement.
East 25th-st., near 4th-av., entire plan, with stable.
West 26th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.
West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., four story, brown stone.
West 37th-st., 5th and 6th ave., four story, brown stone.
West 38th-st., 6th and 7th ave., four story, brown stone.
West 42d-st., near 7th-av., four story, brown stone.
West 47th-st., 6th and 7th ave., four story, brown stone.
West 52d-st., 9th and 8th ave., four story, brown stone.
West 53d-st., 5th and 6th ave., four story, brown stone.
West 56th-st., 5th and 6th ave., four story, brown stone.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 62 East 57th-st., Union-square.

AVENUE HOUSES FOR SALE.

No. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 76th and 77th sts., with extra lot on 76th-st., four story, brown stone.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four story, brown stone.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four story, brick, English basement.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., elegant four story, brown stone.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., elegant four story, brown stone, extra width.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., with stable attached, four story, brown stone.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four story, stone.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four story, brown stone.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four story, brown stone.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four story, brown stone.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., three-story brick store and dwelling.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., corner 76th-st., three-story brick stores and dwelling.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., corner 76th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., near 76th-st., store and dwelling.
No. 1,000 Madison-av., corner of 76th-st., four-story brick store and dwelling.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 62 East 57th-st., (Union-square.)

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brownstone houses from $12,000 to $20,000, in desirable locations, at reduced valuations, with favorable payments.

WARD & SCRIBEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$14,000.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, with extension and stable, in East 45th-st. for sale. F. C. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF ground and dwelling, corner of Mulberry and Grand sts., 60ft. front by 100 feet deep; eligible location for business purposes. Also, a valuable tenement property on Mulberry near Prince-st. Also, the two story and attic house, corner of Mercer and Prince sts. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

EAST SIDE-ST.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high stoop house, 20x60, $17,000. Inquire of F. C. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH cottage and house on Murray Hill, near Madison-av., containing 10 rooms, and fit for the most perfect order throughout; the house is 30 feet in height, brownstone front, with every modern convenience; lot 25x100; terms reasonable; with or without the adjoining lot. Possession immediate. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 11½ Pine-st.

GREENBURGH FARMS.—TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or will sell, a fine house facing upon the Park. F. C. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO SPLENDIDLY FINISHED first-class stone fronts, every modern improvement; never been lived in; must be sold; one of the very best material. Will be sold low and on very easy terms. Apply on the premises, No. 147 West 46th-st., and 154 Sixth-av., or of J. E. WALKER, No. 29 Beekman-st.

TWO VERY ELEGANT STEAM-heated, three-story and attic, 22-feet each, brick dwellings, with modern improvements, very desirable; two 20ft lots; immediate possession. Apply to HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 59 Pine-st.

A 23-FT. VAULTED BRICK FRONT three-story and basement dwelling, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$17,500.—WEST 40TH-ST., NO. 7, THREE-STORY brown-stone front dwelling, with all modern improvements, for sale. F. C. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 10 East 46th-st., large house, full lot, every improvement; also, similar houses on 45th-st., near Madison-av. and 5th-av. E. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.

A CHEAP AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with extension and return depth lot, convenient to Broadway, in East Forties, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CHEAP.—FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT on avenue, marble hall; rooms very choice, in cabinet work; new; all improvements; a bargain. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 59 Pine-st.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—FIVE FOUR-story stores and dwellings, brick and brown stone fronts, in French flats, 20x50x60; $14,000; $18,000; mortgage, $10,000 and $12,000; Avenue A. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 59

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing from pier (new) 20 EAST RIVER, foot of Catharine-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P.M., for

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

Rates of passage from New-York:

To Glasgow, cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
To Londonderry, cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
To Liverpool, cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.

Intermediate cabin, $60 gold. Return tickets, cabin, $140 gold; steerage, $60 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of Europe at low rates.

Drafts for any amount issued payable on demand in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

For freight or passage apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4 | Tripoli, Saturday, Oct. 7
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 11 | Scotia, Saturday, Oct. 14
China, Wednesday, Oct. 18 | Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 21
Asia, Wednesday, Oct. 25 | Algeria, Saturday, Oct. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 31 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 4
China, Wednesday, Nov. 8 | Palestine, Saturday, Nov. 11

Rates of PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
To Queenstown and Liverpool, cabin, $100 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
To Glasgow, cabin, $100 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
To Hamburg, cabin, $100 gold. Second cabin, $60 gold.
Return tickets, cabin, $200 and $180 gold. Second cabin, $120 gold.
By Saturday steamers, not carrying steerage.
To Queenstown and Liverpool, cabin, $80 gold.
Return tickets, cabin, $160 gold.
To Glasgow, cabin, $80 gold.
Return tickets, cabin, $160 gold.
To Hamburg, cabin, $80 gold.
Return tickets, cabin, $160 gold.

Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and the Mediterranean.

For passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For passage to London, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE.....Saturday, Oct. 21
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Nov. 4
WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Nov. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage passage at the lowest possible rate.

American travelers going for or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR

Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11, as the latest.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
3,000 tons burden. 1,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Oct. 14, 5 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Oct. 28, 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Provost Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) the best. Cuisine unsurpassed.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $26, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For passage, berths, and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. STARIN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY'S full-powered iron screw steamships, sailing from pier (new) 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

The following are the dates of sailing:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 21, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in U. S. gold, or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$70 | Second cabin.....$40
To London.....80 | To London.....50
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....60
Tickets to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at reduced rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply to the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
SPAIN, Capt. Murray, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Saturday, Oct. 14, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
JOHN J. ADAMS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP sailing on the 3d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wise.....Oct. 23
MISSOURI, Capt. E. L. THELSTADGE.....Nov. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. C. R. BLOCUM.....Dec. 23
These splendid steamships make the above regular call at St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia and Para, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
T. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U.S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. J. T. POTTER, Oct. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICK, Oct. 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 26.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. E. L. THELSTADGE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexico Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier 17 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Oct. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.).Tues., Oct. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Dunkee.....Saturday, Nov. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.).Tues., Nov. 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS.....THURSDAYS.....AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. WALKER, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 44 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRAH, THURSDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 107 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points West.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 22 Broadway.
GEORGE TOUPE,
Agent C. R. R. of G.,
No. 22 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA YOKOHAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

The steamers of this line will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River, as follows:

Oct. 4—Steamer COLIMA, QUINN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. LAFLER, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for Inland points received until 4 P. M. Oct. 3.

Steamer of CHINA will leave San Francisco, Nov. 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Persons going to Europe, or sending for their friends in the Old Country, who are tired the expense of a journey, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the annoyances of extra and fraudulent charges, procuring more commodious and convenient Baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in preventing the travelers being imposed upon, and finally in obtaining all kinds of information. Circulars and every further information can be obtained on application at the Counter. Commercial and Remunerative Services and Agencies carried out. Money to be obtained by applying to the DOURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.

In accordance with the new regulations, all persons in business based by J. B. MOORE, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dunne-st., corner Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 230 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 9 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils at all ages for business or college.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, NW. 43 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 49 West 18th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. D. A. SOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

SCHOOL OF MINES,

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy & Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, A. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

The course of this school embraces five three-years courses for the degrees of Engineer of Mines or Bachelor of Philosophy, viz.: I. Mining Engineering. II. Civil Engineering. III. Metallurgy. IV. Geology and Natural History. V. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—Candidates for a degree must be at least sixteen years of age, and must have received a good English education, or its equivalent, and must pass satisfactory examinations in algebra, geometry and plane analytical and spherical trigonometry, physics, and general chemistry. There is a preparatory year for those not qualified for the regular course, which may be entered at the age of seventeen years. Persons not candidates for a degree will be allowed an arrangement, pursue any of the branches taught in the school without previous examination.

Provisionary admission to those not able to meet the requirements of the regular course.

The next session begins Oct. 2, 1871. The examination for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 29 and 30. For further information and circulars address CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MLLE. BOSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 121 East 34th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, for which purpose Professor DUVERNOY has been engaged.

Mlle. BOSTAN will be under the care of Prof. S. R. MILLS and P. L. RITTER, who offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a private home.

Applications may be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 48 WEST 40TH-ST., Opposite Reservoir Park.

Fall term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 12.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the principal, Mrs. MARY J. BUELL. Mrs. B. will state that at the Seminary. CHARLES R. WEST, LL. D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

MISS RIVERDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Special attention to the Primary Department.

MISS C. SHELLEY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 57TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MRS. LEVERETT

Will reopen her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at her residence, No. 9 WEST 35TH-ST. SPECIAL CLASSES will be organized for those who desire tuition during a portion of the day.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 20 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 58 Madison-av., corner 29th-st.
This day school for girls will reopen on Thursday, English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; (infant class).
MR. & MME. CHARLIER, Principals.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 49 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Diplomas accommodations for boarders. Classes in Calisthenics, Dancing, Drawing, Music and Vocal. Special carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS MARY V. SEAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, 24 and 26 West 11th-st., will reopen in Paris, Oct. 1, and in New-York on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 12 East 47th-st.

COOPER UNION—FREE NIGHT

Classes in Mechanical Art.—Special classes for the study of Architectural Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, will commence in the office of the Cooper Union, from 7½ P. M. to 9½ P. M., where are still vacancies in the above branches.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MRS. C. E. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL

For young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 37th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 application for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 9 to 11 A. M., or address by letter at No. 126 East 39d-st.

JOHN RAC BULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS

reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 1,314 Broadway, near 34th-st., limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. (Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Will reopen at 5 East 14th-st. Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest, and most thoroughly organized school. For prospectus and particulars apply to L. ELTZ, Secretary.

MISS WALKER'S ENGLISH AND

French school for young ladies and children removed from 5 East 38th-st. to No. 6 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DR. HENDRIE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370

Broadway, near 37th-st., prepares for the City Colleges and Yale; 22d year; years' experience; letters from the late Prof. Anthon, Owen Woolsey, Mowbray, Yale University.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MERKER'S

French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 4 Washington-st.

AARON RANDS' SCHOOL, FOR BOYS,

No. 130 Lexington-av., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 202 4TH-AV., BET. 10TH AND 11TH STS.
109TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

SCHOOL,

Principals, { DR. F. S. BACON, A. M., LL. D.
J. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND DRAWING. Second flight and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the Bookstores and school.

Boys received at any time.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 130, 132 East 86th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. French, German, Spanish.

Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,500 former pupils.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 622 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 9TH-AV. AND 267 BROADWAY,
Corner 26th-st., opens Sept. 18. Sixteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have equal fitness. In five years, 61 have entered College—10 Columbia, 8 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Other classes follow readily. Light gymnasium. Only private pupils. This year's quota of from three to fifteen per's connection:

John Anderson, Henry Day, Henry Nicoll, Jas. Otis, Jr., Thomas A. Emmet, Fellow M. Hoyt, Rev. Asa Adkinson, Wm. Hobden, Jr., Wm. W. Hoyt, Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, James C. Holden, Chas. M. Randall, John Benjamin, William Jackson, Samuel Sloan, Jr., Wm. Allen Butler, Samuel Sloan, Jr., Edward Cooper, John Broderick, Wm. Kirkland, Homer H. Stuart, Wm. E. Rumker, Jos. W. Lester, Jas. Symington, Josiah H. Burton, Lloyd Lockwood, George F. Tyler, Nath'l. W. Chester, John L. Waldron, Jr., Jacob Van Vorst, Rodney Ashby, Jr., Jas. Ellis, Jr., Albert Wagner, Rear. Curtis, Wm. Morrison, Ralph Wells.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. Terms, inquire at the school. Opens Sept 20, 1871.
CHARLES LESPINASSE, A. M.,
SCHERMERHORN, No. 707 Broadway.
(L. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at No. 7 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 4 Washington-place, prepares BOYS for business or college. The thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars with testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, Chancellor Crosby, and Faculty of New-York University, and from Trustees and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway. M. M. HOBBY,
G. CHASE, A. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 161 EAST 34TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 54 and 56 West 45th-st., New-York. Will commence its fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

FLORIDA (ORANGE COUNTY), N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

LABORATORY OF INSTRUCTION.

A few students of chemistry will be received into my laboratory at No. 18 Exchange-place.
Early applications solicited.
J. WALL, Ph. D.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 48 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 28. Address as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S

School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,367 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

THE MISSES DOGERUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867.
Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, is now open.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL,

Instructor in Harvard University, takes a limited number of pupils to study for College. Rooms and address No. 129 East 26th-st., (opposite Chester's French institute.) Class begins Sept. 19. Refers—President Eliot, Prof. Parsons, Prof. Lowell, Cambridge; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., New-York. Instruction by the best masters in modern languages and drawing.

KINGSTON (MASS.) FAMILY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.—The school for boys will commence Oct. 19. Number of pupils limited to fourteen. No day scholars admitted.

The personal attention of the Principal is given to each pupil; introduced by

Good references given on application to
W. H. ELLIS, M. A., Kingston, Mass.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH

and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 35th-st., New-York, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successor, Mrs. MARY E. BRADY. Mrs. HOFFMAN'S former pupils addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars consult Rt. Rev. JOHN SCOTLAND, D. D., Deerfield; Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York; or Circulars at Messrs. De PEYSTER, ARDEN & LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 844 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING

and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen on No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German and French. Prof. Dr. C. A. Mutzel, Organist, under the care of Prof. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 1,402 Broadway, corner 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 26. Time enough is given in this school to explain the difficulties each scholar meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUD-

son River Institute, for both sexes at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Rev. ALONZO BLACK, A. M., President.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL

School for boys reopened Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thompson Bros., No. 7,107 Broadway, and Carter's Bookstore.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON,

Litchfield County, Conn., for fifteen boarding pupils. From the Superintendent of a quiet, quiet, elevated, healthful, C. G. RICHARDS.

DR. STERTZEL'S FRENCH, GER-

man, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 106 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 615 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

(founded A. D. 1638), No. 10 West 44th-st., corner 5th-av., New-York. Prof. CHARLES F. DEEMS, Principal. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN

A. M., will open his English, Classical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 669 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL

and Mathematical school reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 18, No. 1,141 Broadway. For circulars, apply at J. H. MORSE, No. 727 7th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND

French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 54 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISS MENTGOEN'S HOME CLASS WILL

meet at her residence, No. 26 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 11½ A. M.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD

(Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE MISSES LEGGETT

Their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 20.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN

boys; ages 9 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 20 WEST 21ST-ST.

Mme. and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

MISS FRENCH WILL REOPEN HER

English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 146 East 86th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL

for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,129 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF

Harp, Piano and Singing. Residence No. 6 West 34th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH

and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 26th-st., is now open.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING

Pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER

School, No. 329 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG

Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO.

1,314 Broadway, one door below 34th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS.—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness of every description, coach, carriage, and track harness, of extraordinary quality, made by our own harness on the premises, and warrant them as represented. The largest assortment of horse-clothing in this City; also lap-robes, whips, riding saddles, and bridles. E. BARTLETT,
No. 69 Warren-st., corner College-place.

ONE CONCORD AND ONE LIGHT express wagon, one Carpenter's and one two-seat wagon, one four-wheel dog-cart with pole, one set single harness, one set double harness, one set dog harness, one set of Cheek harness. Apply at

$35 RICH PLUSH CARRIAGE ROBES (slightly worn), fine carriage covers, elegant fur robes, buffalo robes, and a complete assortment of horse-clothing, suitable for the season, at the lowest possible prices. Store No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CHESTNUT horses, well matched and sound. Also one two-seated carriage, nearly new. Inquire at 1,000 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CHESTNUT horses, well matched and sound. Also one two-seated carriage, nearly new. Inquire at 1,000 Broadway.

A FEW HORSES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good stalls and attendance on the ground floor. At HETTRICK'S livery stables, Nos. 102 to 108 West 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, with closets, to rent, with or without private table; also, spacious second-story front room, and side room; suitable for gentlemen and their wives; first-class references given and required.

NO. 37 EAST 50TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Board for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen with unusually pleasant, well-furnished apartments, second and third floors; also, half bed rooms. Reference.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor to let, consisting of two large rooms, bath-room and ample closets, for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; private house. No. 45 West 31st-st.

NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE family having recently moved into a very handsome house, will rent an elegant suite, newly furnished, or unfurnished; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required.

A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED room to let, without board, to gentleman only; has large closets and fire conveniences; $5 a week; also, back room at $3 50; references required. No. 46 Bond-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, a small private family will let, with board, their second floor, and suite of rooms on third floor. References exchanged.

NO. 2 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av.—Gentleman can be accommodated with a comfortable furnished bedroom, or suitable for two friends; also a hall bedroom to let; bath and gas.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor and one on third floor to let, to gentlemen only, in private house No. 65 Prince-st., near Metropolitan Hotel.

NO. 26 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with first-class board; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 29 EAST 49TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 5th-av., elegant and finely-furnished suites, with or without private table; also board for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 37 WEST 23D-ST.—A HANDSOME room on fourth floor, front, for two gentlemen or gentleman and lady; also, a basement room for two, with board, or a physician's office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, TO A physician, first floor side room and extension, newly furnished, and cold water; gas; fine location. No. 49 East 20th-st.

NO. 60 WEST 23D-ST.—FINE PARLOR floor, suitable for a club; also furnished rooms with or without full or partial board; neighborhood and surroundings unexceptionable.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st., to let in floors. House newly painted and papered throughout. Elegantly furnished private table, if desired.

NO. 31 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, with board for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman.

TO LET—AT NO. 61 MORTON-ST., FURnished rooms, on second floor, with hot and cold water.

NO. 117 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board.

NO. 7 BANK-ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND story front room, with board for two, $12. Back rooms, $10. On fourth floor, $12.

A FEW ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without meals, or for a family for light housekeeping, to let at No. 24 West 14th-st. PRESCOTT.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT, en suite or singly, with first-class board, at No. 114 Madison-av.

TO LET—HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, FURnished, No. 148 West 16th-st.; also, room on fourth floor; gentlemen preferred.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—NO. 161 MONTAgue-st., corner of Clinton. Three rooms will be let separately or together; house private and first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA, DUTCHess County, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WANTS BOARD AND office in a private family; location between 30th and 40th sts., 7th and Lexington avs. Address P. T., Box No. 145 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., upstairs.
New and elegant Japanese bronzes, china-ware and lacquered goods just received, by special importation.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND STYLISH HATS.—THIS DAY elegant display children's hats, feathers and materials, at BISNE'S RETAIL MILLINERY, cheapest in the world. No. 447 Broadway. Try Bisne.

A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF THE Latest Parisian Novelties, Corset Jewelry, at Mme. H. BUHLMEYER'S, formerly No. 6 Great Jones-st., now No. 15 East 9th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE THREE YOUNG MEN WHO forcibly took the memoranda-book from the pocket of a gentleman; on the platform of a sleeping-car, at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, Jersey City, on Friday evening, Sept. 8, will return the same, together with all the papers, cards, &c., that were in it, either to Post-Office Box No. 2,197 or to No. 29 Gold-st., this City, no questions will be asked.

LEFT IN A TWENTY-THIRD-STREET car, on Tuesday, about 2:40 P

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Kerosene Fire on a Yacht on Lost Island Sound.

The Yacht Burnt to the Water's Edge—Five Lives Lost—Narrow Escape of Others.

A pleasure yacht called the *Jennie Lee*, of about forty tons' burden, schooner-rigged, and magnificently equipped for the private use of a wealthy gentleman, Mr. O. B. JERROLDS, of Denver City, was burned to the water's edge on Monday night, at a point some ten miles off Montauk light-house, on Long Island Sound. The facts, as related by HENRY BUTTLER, one of the crew, are substantially as follows:

Mr. JERROLDS is an extensive lead speculator, and has made a fortune in the Colorado and Arizona mining districts. Last Spring, he came on here with his family to enjoy the Summer months. At Philadelphia he purchased the *Jennie Lee*, a beautiful and fast-sailing craft. For a while he visited the many watering-places, the yacht in the interim remaining in this vicinity. A month or so ago they embarked and spent the time as fancy dictated, sailing hither and thither, occasionally anchoring at and visiting some village along the Massachusetts and Connecticut coasts. The party on board consisted of Mr. and Mrs. JERROLDS; their three children—ARTHUR, nine; JULIA, seven, and JENNIE, four years of age; also ADELE MCGOVERN, (a nurse,) WM. GOODLAW, HENRY BUTLER and JAMES HAYNOLDS, three seamen—in all, nine persons. Monday afternoon, they left the Fair Haven Harbor and set sail for New-York; from here intending to proceed to Chicago. All, except the children, remained on deck until a late hour. When they retired BUTTLER was at the wheel, while GOODLAW and the others arose about midnight Mr. JERROLDS arose to go on deck. Just as the latter he was passing toward the stairway, a sudden lurch of the vessel—caused by tacking—threw him off his balance. He fell against the centre-table, with his hands thrown out. One hand grasped the lamp which was suspended from the ceiling, and in throwing himself upon it the frail vessel was overturned, and about a quart of oil. The chains were war and the lamp was hurled with great force against the floor. The oil at the instant exploded, and a sheet of flame leaped to the ceiling. Mr. JERROLDS shouted "Fire!" and, with difficulty secured his wife and two children, whom he dragged on deck. The nurse and the youngest child slept on the opposite side of the saloon, beyond the wall of flame which, by this time, was sweeping rapidly over the wood-work. The smoke was stifling, and as Mr. JERROLDS turned into it he fell, choked and helpless. He was pulled out, and, plunging into the forward hold, began to cut through the intervening partition to reach that side of the cabin where his child was. The volume of smoke poured out so densely that he and his men were forced to retreat and abandon the victims to their fate. At this, the second moment, the crew and boys leaped into the cabin amid the roaring flames and succeeded, washed with her babe, but was held back by main force.

The situation at that moment was desperate, and the life-boat was hurriedly launched, and Mrs. JERROLDS, in a fainting condition, Mr. JERROLDS almost helpless, the two children, screaming with terror, and the three seamen embarked and deserted the yacht. The flames soon shrouded every portion of the doomed craft, and when the forecastle was reached, the cook of hopeless in the supply-closet burst, sending a brilliant white blaze heavenward, illuminating the whole water with a hideous glare. For a time it drifted with the tide, until, inclined to the water's edge, it glowered and finally sank in deep water.

After an exhaustive pull the survivors reached land, at a place about ten miles from Montauk Point light-house. At about a half mile from the shore the farm-house of Jos. TERHUNE was reached. Mrs. JERROLDS was unable to be moved until Wednesday, when they came to the residence of some friends in Duffield-street, Brooklyn. Yesterday they went to Philadelphia. Search for the wreck thus far has proven fruitless. Divers are to be employed, but there is little prospect of success. Mr. JERROLDS offers a reward of $100 for the recovery of each of the victims' bodies. His address is at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. He, as well as QUINLAN, the seaman, were badly scorched by the flames.

What Citizens Say about the Situation.

We have received a number of letters with regard to the recent exposures in the TIMES concerning the sinecure office-holders.

One correspondent writes that as EDWARD H. NORTON, brother of Senator NORTON, whose name appears on the pay-roll for August, 1871, died in May last, it would be interesting to know who draws the salary.

Another writes: "In your paper of the 3d appears the name of ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Jr., as Clerk to Judge FOWLER'S Civil Court, salary $6,000 per year. In to-day's paper the same gentleman appears as officer of the Supreme Court at $100 per month. This BLEAKLEY is a son of Ex-Supervisor BLEAKLEY, and the last salary (per month after first) is assigned with others of a similar character to the father. The son is never seen in the Supreme Court."

Says another: "I sent you two names yesterday. One is that of ISAAC EDWARDS, formerly Head Master, Eighty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. There is no doubt that this man is dead, the whether he is the man who is on the pay-roll or not, I do not know. I met this morning MICHAEL HALLERAN, No. 99 Attorney-street, and asked him what he did for the Ring to draw his monthly salary, and he answered that he had a holler from the Ring; and never voted for any of them, and said that there was another man of that name in this City, and I think he is correct in his statement."

The following information is furnished by another:

"You will find at No. 178 Lexington-avenue Mr. S. E. WARREN, ornamental engrossing clerk to Common Council, at a salary of $6,000. The compensation for all service rendered for the year would be high at the price paid one month's salary. Mr. WARREN is a brother-in-law of Alderman DICK CROKER."

This is the way in which $2,000 a year is stolen from the City Treasury, according to a correspondent:

"C. C. HOYT, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has a grocery office under TWEED, salary said to be $2,000 a year. He goes to New-York only to draw his pay."

ALFRED PEASEBROOK, of Stag Hop, writes:

"I see you have my name in connection with those who hold sinecure positions under the City Government. Permit me, sir, to say that you are grievously mistaken in this matter, as I never received one dollar from the City or County of New-York, nor do I desire to."

The Mayor's Grand Jury.

Very little was talked about yesterday, except the character of the Grand Jury before whom Mayor HALL'S case is to be brought. It was the pretty general impression that the majority of the jurors were friendly to the Mayor, and that they would be unlikely to find an indictment against him. Additional light was thrown on the antecedents of some of the jurors. Mr. CORNELIUS was pleased to be the son-in-law of Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY'S brother, who is in some way connected with the Ring. Mr. JOHN A. HARDENBURG, of No. 13 East Twelfth-street, who was put on the panel in lieu of Hon. ——, is a clerk in the Sheriff's office.

Meeting of Superintendents of Public Schools.

The Superintendents of Public Schools met yesterday afternoon at Lyceum No. 4, Grand-street, Mr. ANDREW J. GARVEY in the chair. Mr. MCGUIRE was appointed Clerk in the County Clerk's office, and the vote was unanimously in favor. Permit was granted that Mr. SCHAEFFNER hold the position of Secretary of the German Up-Town Free School, No. 219 Third-avenue, where lessons are required daily from 10 to 4 o'clock. It is a broken at No. 286 Third-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. How he can carry on both honestly is a mystery to me, but he holds a responsible position with LOEW, County Clerk, and accounts for his name appearing on the pay-roll. I sincerely thank you for having exposed it